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PRACTICAL HUMANE METHODS IN HANDLING STREET CASES

By Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent American S. P. C. A., New York City

The work of an agent of an active society for the prevention of cruelty to animals requires, above all, a practical working knowledge of animals, and the habits, peculiarities, strength, limitations, diseases, disorders and disabilities to which animals are liable. It also requires patience, coolness, sound judgment and common sense.

The necessity and value of training is so thoroughly recognized by The American Society that it not only requires its agents to have a working knowledge of animals previous to appointment, but on entering the service new agents must serve a probationary period, during which time they pass through a most thorough course of instruction and experience. This training includes, among other things, a course of instruction in the Society's hospitals and shelters, under the guidance of the veterinary staff, where animal conditions of every character, involving animals of every kind, are pointed out and explained. They accompany the small emergency automobiles and the large animal ambulances in street accident cases, and are especially instructed in the methods of properly handling, tying, slinging, hoisting and loading injured and suffering animals, and humanely destroying animals that are injured or diseased beyond recovery.

In addition, they are required to

read and study the law and are instructed in its meaning, intent and application in cruelty cases; also, the rules of evidence, and are given a general court experience by the superintendent and agents who have cases before the courts. During their probation they serve under the instruction and supervision of the veterinarians and older agents generally, and are not permitted to operate on their own initiative until they have satisfactorily demonstrated their fitness for the service and knowledge of their duties. To that extent, it may be said, that the Society conducts a modern, well-equipped training school for its workers.

There is nothing more harmful to the cause of animal protection than that abuse of authority by workers in the field which results from ignorance of animal conditions, methods of procedure and the laws and rules governing the proper care and use of animals. No worker in the field can reach a proper conclusion as to what is best to do for an animal unless he understands just what the condition is; therefore, the necessity of a worker having a practical knowledge, because after all, the *first and most important* duty of the worker is to relieve the pain, suffering and distress of the animal, and the second is to take action against the person responsible, to the

end that a similar situation may be prevented.

Another requisite for the worker is a knowledge of the laws relating to cruelty to animals, and just how far he or she can go, legally, to protect animals from abuse and unnecessary acts of cruelty which entail injury, distress, torture, pain and suffering. It seems therefore that the first thing to do is to point out some of the animal conditions most liable to confront the worker on the street. These are cases of accident, injury, illness, working animals in unfit condition due to weakness, lameness or sores; overloading, overdriving, overworking, sunstroke, heat exhaustion from overwork; beating, improper harnessing, neglecting to properly house, care for, feed, water, etc.

We will first consider accident and emergency cases and will take up

Fallen Horses

When a horse attached to a vehicle falls in the street, the first thing to do is to unhitch, then push the vehicle back and away from the animal so that it will not interfere with the horse in rising. Carefully examine the horse for possible injuries, fractures, etc.; if the ground is slippery, spread ashes, sand, blanket, straw or other material that will reduce the slippery condition and prevent injury when attempting to rise. See that the forelegs are fully extended in front of the horse, then grasp the bridle firmly and assist the horse by elevating the head with a strong, firm, upward pull, at the same time calling on him to "get up." Material assistance can be rendered by a second person grasping and lifting by the tail.

When it is impossible to get an animal up in the ordinary way, turn him over. This can be done by fastening ropes to the front and hind legs above the coronary band, then cross the ropes over the animal's body from front to hind, and hind to front, and

pull. If, after the animal is turned over, it is then found that it cannot get up, an ambulance should be sent for and the animal removed to barn, stable or hospital for necessary treatment. If it is impossible to get an ambulance, a drag can be made by laying three or four rails parallel with each other and nailing a board platform on top, then place the platform alongside of the animal, fasten the head by a loose running noose of rope to the platform and turn the animal over on the platform in the manner above described. After the animal has been placed in position, fasten animal to the platform by crossing ropes over the body, front to rear, and vice versa, so as to prevent the animal from injuring itself; attach ropes to the front of drag, and proceed to stable or barn.

Cuts

In all cases of cuts due to accidents, whether the cut be superficial or deep, the first effort should be to stop the flow of blood. This can be done in superficial or even deep cuts, where no large veins or arteries are severed, by pressing on and around the edges of the cut with the hands, lint, cotton or clean white rags, completely covering the surface of the wound and holding there to exclude air and produce coagulation.

When an artery is severed in one of the limbs, the flow can be checked by making a tourniquet of a rein, strap, stout cord, small rope, etc., binding or wrapping it around the limb above the cut and using a stick or club to tighten, so as to produce sufficient pressure on the artery. As it is impracticable to compress the large arteries, where the wounds are on the head, neck, or body, effort should be made to stop the flow of blood by coagulation, which may be accomplished with absorbent cotton, clean rags, lint, oakum, or any clean, soft material that will not infect the wound, keeping the

material in by direct pressure of the hand or hands.

Exertion stimulates the heart action and increases the flow of blood, therefore the animal should be kept quiet, until the arrival of a surgeon or the ambulance. In the country veterinarians are scarce and sometimes hard to find. It is well to remember, therefore, that in cases of accident to animals, a physician or surgeon may be utilized to control or relieve the condition.

Fatal Injuries

Horses injured beyond recovery for a useful purpose are those suffering from a fracture or break of the bones of the leg, or spine, or from the tearing off of a hoof, or the deep penetration of a pole or shaft into the chest or abdominal cavity, which involves the vital organs; or animals that, in a fire, have had at least one-third of the skin of the body destroyed by burning. Any one of the above conditions would justify prompt and humane destruction.

Horse Overboard

If a horse falls overboard and is attached to a vehicle, promptly cut the harness so as to free the animal, then remove all the harness except the bridle to permit freedom of movement of the body and limbs. Avoid exciting the animal and try to guide it to the nearest dock or land by catching hold of the bridle, either from a boat or by swimming alongside, and trying to keep the animal's head above water. A rope placed about the neck will be of service to keep the animal at or near the dock until the arrival of a derrick, or other means for lifting the animal from the water. If the animal is to be lifted from the water, carefully sling in such a manner with canvas or otherwise, that the strain of the lift will be equally distributed along the under part of the body from the bore to the hind legs, cross strap to prevent animal from falling out of the sling, and

be careful to keep the head elevated.

Blanket the animal as soon as landed, and administer as a stimulant, if possible, a dose consisting of three ounces of whiskey mixed with five ounces of water. Elevate the head, place the neck of the bottle between the molar teeth and the cheek and pour slowly, allowing the animal time to swallow, being careful not to allow the animal to bite the bottle, as this may result in serious injury. When the animal is landed, if you have no ambulance, remove it to the nearest stable and notify a veterinary.

Horse in Excavation

Make the animal as comfortable as possible, remove all harness except the bridle and examine the animal for possible injuries. In the event that the animal has fractured one of its limbs, it should be humanely destroyed before attempting to extricate it. Keep the animal as quiet as possible, and blanket if necessary while awaiting the arrival of derrick and slings.

A bad condition frequently met with in the street is

Colic

The common form usually met with is wind colic and is manifested by the animal stopping, pawing with one of the fore feet, turning the head to one side, usually the left, and looking backward at the stomach or flank; expulsion of wind from the bowels, nervous uneasiness, profuse perspiration, lying down and rolling and swelling of the abdomen.

What to do:

Unhitch. Keep the animal on its feet and moving; try to get it in a nearby stable and notify a veterinary.

No attempt should be made by laymen at medication or stimulation in these cases, as the drugs and narcotics used—chloral hydrate, chloroform, cannabis indica and nux vomica—can only be prescribed and properly used by a veterinary. If the services of a veterinary cannot be secured, and a

large pump syringe can be obtained, a pail of warm water can be given as an enema. If this cannot be done, and as the condition may be due to impaction of the lower intestines with feces, it oftentimes can be relieved by baring and oiling the right arm with lard, vaseline or other non-irritating oil, and inserting the arm into the rectum and removing the feces. The fingers of the hand should be turned in to prevent scratching or lacerations by the nails. The arm, if necessary, may be inserted to its full length to remove the feces, in order to enable the animal to expel the wind in the bowels, which is the cause of the trouble, but in every instance an effort should be made to secure a veterinary surgeon, as these cases often have a fatal termination.

Azoturia

Azoturia is a condition known to the lay driver and owner as "spinal trouble" or "spinal meningitis." It is really a condition of poisoning by albuminoids or uric acid, and is a disease of the liver and blood forming functions rather than of the kidneys. It is caused primarily by heavy feeding on highly nitrogenized foods, such as oats, beans, peas, etc., and in the city horse is directly due to overfeeding on oats during a period of rest and idleness, when the animal is kept in the stable on full rations without exercise.

The prominent symptoms of azoturia are:

- (a) The going over on one or more of the hind fetlock joints.
- (b) The passage of dark red or dark brown colored urine.
- (c) The loss of control over the hind legs.
- (d) The convulsive movement of the body and limbs with lack of power to regulate or control the movement of the muscles when down, with consequent inability to get up.

Azoturia is a serious malady that

may end fatally in a few hours or days, or a full recovery may ensue or a tardy recovery may set in which will leave a partial paralysis of the hind legs that will last for months, ending frequently in complete inability to stand. In the city work horse, azoturia presents itself usually on Mondays after the Saturday half holiday and Sunday rest, and is especially prevalent after two full days of idleness with full rations and no exercise, as for instance, when a Sunday and holiday come together.

The prevention of this serious condition is in cutting down the feed (oats) and giving daily exercise to animals when they are not being worked or used. When a horse drops in the street from this cause, the driver should at once notify a veterinary surgeon, in the meantime making the animal as comfortable as possible, pending the arrival of the veterinary and ambulance.

Overloading

It should be understood at the outset that it is a difficult task to determine when a horse is overloaded or drawing a load in excess of its strength, as an animal's strength wanes as it proceeds, especially on grades, and while the weight may not be excessive, the animal must use every effort to keep the vehicle in motion, and sometimes becomes stalled, not so much by reason of the weight drawn, but by the continuous effort without rest or a spell for breathing. This is an example of momentary exhaustion more than overloading, but it is often mistaken for the latter.

It is impossible to measure the strength or endurance of any one animal by its size, as many small horses, in seemingly poor condition, can outdraw and endure more hardship than larger horses that appear to be in better condition. This may be due to the smaller animal having a larger breathing capacity, better anatomical con-

struction, length of service or ability to stand hardship.

An overloaded or exhausted animal is one that throws itself "well into the collar," and using every effort is unable to continue with its load, or, one who after stopping, is unable to start on a level road with good pavement conditions. That the animal is putting forth its best efforts and is not balky will be shown by the straining of the muscles of the hind limbs and back, standing upon the toes of the hind feet, the lowering of the body close to the ground in order to get better footing, and the tautening of the traces. When these conditions present themselves, the animal is clearly overloaded.

In cases of overloading, excessive weight is not always the determining factor. Weather and street conditions—grades, bad pavements, snow and ice—must always be considered, as often what would be a weight reasonably within the strength and capacity of an animal under ordinary conditions, would be beyond its strength and capacity on grades, or on bad, slippery pavements, or snow. Weather, pavement and street conditions are reasonably within the knowledge of drivers before loading, and if vehicles are loaded without regard to prevailing conditions, and the animals are unable to pull the loads, they are clearly overloaded and prosecutions should follow.

Heat Exhaustion and Sunstroke

Being conditions that present themselves in hot weather, it is well to understand the symptoms of each, the gravity of the attacks and the importance of prompt action for the relief and saving of the animal.

Sunstroke

This condition manifests itself suddenly. The animal stops, breathes quickly and heavily, becomes weak and staggers, finally falls and is unable to rise. The temperature rises rapidly, sometimes reaching as high

as 110° F.; perspiration starts in patches on the body; the blood vessels of the head and neck are full, the pupils become insensible to light, and convulsions may take place.

Heat Exhaustion

This condition manifests itself slowly. The animal becomes dull, weak and unsteady and lies down, the breath comes quickly in short panting gasps; the nostrils are dilated and reddened, the eyes bloodshot, the pulse quick but weak, and the animal sinks gradually into unconsciousness. The temperature is very little above normal.

What to Do

In either condition, try to get the animal in a cool shady place; remove all harness except the bridle; protect the head from injury, and use cold applications on the head, cracked ice wrapped in canvas or in a bag, or use cold water from a bucket or hose on the head and along the neck and spine, *taking care not to get water in the ears*. Continue this treatment until the animal recovers or until the arrival of a veterinary. If the animal recovers and is able walk it slowly and carefully to the nearest stable. In every instance, if possible, get a veterinary.

Exhaustion From Overwork

This condition may be recognized by an able, willing animal becoming slow of movement and unable to draw the load, with head lowered and dropping, dull eye, staring coat, heavy and abdominal breathing, restlessness, unsteadiness on feet, and a tendency to lie down.

What to Do

In this condition the animal should be at once suspended from labor, unhitched and walked to the nearest stable for rest and recovery.

Blind Staggers

This condition is usually met with in heavy, full-blooded animals and may be caused by affections of the brain, spinal cord, or eyes, climatic

conditions, prolonged heat, confinement in dark, damp and hot stables, diseases of, or presence on, the jugular vein, a tight collar, and, in some instances, it may be hereditary.

Symptoms

The animal abruptly stops, trembles violently, sometimes falling to the street, sometimes rushing blindly about, dashing against obstructions, vehicles, posts, blank walls, etc. A second and even a third paroxysm may set in if the animal has not been sufficiently rested after the first attack.

What to Do

Care should be taken in every instance to control the animal so as to prevent it from injuring itself, passively or property. Usually the animal will recover without treatment if properly controlled, but cold applications, ice or cold water to the head will be found beneficial. Bleeding from the roof of the mouth is rarely of benefit, and is a very dangerous practice, as it may sever an artery and produce a serious or fatal hemorrhage. If possible procure a veterinary.

Lameness

There are several kinds of lameness to which animals are subject, but for the purpose of distinction they are divided into two groups or classes: "painful" and "non-painful" or "mechanical." A "non-painful" or "mechanical" lameness is usually a condition involving a joint or joint socket, and is sometimes due to a dislocation or displacement, which causes a joint to find or furnish a new socket or axis other than the socket provided by nature, thus shortening the legs and altering the stride or gait. Again, a "non-painful" or "mechanical" lameness is caused by the stiffening of a joint due to the hardening of the surrounding surfaces and ossification.

These conditions, while they affect the locomotion and gait of the animal, do not constitute lameness within the

meaning of the term as it is used in cruelty cases, as they are simply "limited" or "peculiar" actions or "alterations" of gait, and inflict no suffering or pain on the animal, therefore, to use horses of this kind is not in violation of law, even though the gait or action looks bad, except where the animal is used in a service for which it is unfitted by reason of its limited action, which would be an act of cruelty in violation of law.

Stringhalt

This is a peculiar unnatural movement or sudden jerking up of one or both hind legs while in motion, in which the foot is spasmodically lifted much higher than it is normally or naturally. In some instances the lowering is very forcible, causing the foot and shoe to come in contact with the ground with great violence. This condition is ascribed to involuntary muscular contraction, and it is said by some eminent authorities to be a painless one, which causes no discomfort, although the sudden lifting and violent contact with the ground may be persistent during all the time that the animal is in motion. Animals affected with stringhalt should be worked singly and not en team, and their condition should be carefully studied to determine whether or not they are capable of performing the work required. To work or use these animals when otherwise in fit condition is permissible, is not cruelty, and consequently not in violation of law.

Painful Lameness

Conditions of painful lameness are such as may arise from any of the following causes:

Falls or accidents resulting in injury to the animal; corns, sand cracks, quarter cracks, center cracks, greasy heels, cankered heels, thrush, dropped soles, contracted heels, sidebones, ringbones, dislocation of the fetlock joint, strained tendons (back or front), ruptured ligaments, broken

down tendons, splints, spavins, dislocations and displacements, quitters, punctured wounds, founder, etc.

Workers in the field confronted with a condition of lameness in an animal should first determine, if possible, the cause of the lameness, and whether it is painful or painless. This can be done after the lameness is located by manipulation and feeling with the hands, placing one hand over the part of the leg affected with the lameness and the other hand over the same part of the opposite leg. If the part of the leg affected is found to be hot, that is, warmer to the touch and feel than the part of the unaffected leg, it is reasonable to conclude that the lameness is a painful one, as the heat felt is due to fever produced by inflammation, which sets up a soreness that produces pain, hence the lameness or alteration of gait.

Space will not permit me to take up all of these questions, so I will speak only of the most important ones. The American Society has issued for distribution a red covered pamphlet with a treatise on diseases and infirmities of the horse, and persons interested can procure copies.

Exostoses—General Information

Exostoses are bony growths or conditions brought about by an injury to the periosteum, which is a nervous, vascular membrane, immediately investing, inclosing or covering the bones of the animals. The condition is the result of the outpouring of lime salts, held in solution between the bone itself and the periosteum, which deposits itself about the injured part, and hardening there, becomes a bone-like growth or exostosis.

The conditions known as bone spavins, splints, ringbones and sidebones are exostoses and affect the work, serviceability and usefulness of the animal according to the amount of interference with its natural locomotion and freedom of action.

Spavins, ringbones or sidebones produce a condition of "intermittent lameness," which is generally a painful condition. In some animals, where the disturbance is not great, the periods of lameness are short and far between. In other animals, owing to the greater involvement of the articular surface, the pain is more severe, lameness lasts longer and presents itself with greater frequency. This lameness is due to the inflammation of the tissues, muscles, tendons or ligaments that come in contact with the abnormal growth, which inflammation, soreness and pain cause lameness.

Veterinarians declare that in spavin conditions an animal, after standing, will sometimes become stiff and lame, but if given an opportunity, will walk out of the lameness and travel sound, and this is often true. If the lame condition presents itself in an animal after standing, and the animal is hitched up, it should be immediately unhitched from the vehicle and exercised by being walked up and down, without the wagon. Then, if the lameness disappears, the animal can again be hitched up and permitted to proceed. If, however, the lameness continues, the animal should be suspended from labor, and sent back to the stable.

Horses lame from these conditions (exostoses) are painfully lame, and to work or use them in lame condition would be an act of cruelty in violation of law.

At the outset I stated that it was absolutely necessary for the agent in the field to have a working knowledge of animal conditions and that is a *fundamental necessity*; he should also have practical knowledge of the laws relating to cruelty to animals, and understand their limitations, possibilities and the proper method for their practical application.

(Paper read at Cincinnati Humane Convention.)

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL ADDRESS

By President William O. Stillman, at the Annual Meeting of The American Humane Association, Held in Cincinnati, O., October 16-19, 1916.

Forty years ago in the city of Cleveland, in the commonwealth of Ohio, The American Humane Association was founded. It was designed to favor the collective efforts of American humanitarians in advancing their cause and in promoting the spread of the principles of humanity. This Association has gathered year by year for the performance of its work. It has caused the founding of many new anti-cruelty societies; it has favored the passage of Federal statutes calculated to relieve cruelty; it has aided to the utmost in procuring state laws establishing humane education as a part of the school curricula in many states. Vast quantities of humane literature have been printed and distributed. It is safe to say that never before in its history has The American Humane Association been more prosperous or more successful than at the present time. Its work is obtaining a nation-wide recognition, and its official organ, The National Humane Review, circulates in every state of the Union and in nearly every civilized country throughout the world. This sturdy old organization has labored with faith and courage. Its efforts are bringing forth fruits and successes undreamed of by its pioneers. We may well congratulate ourselves on a record of good accomplished and of progress attained, which well justifies the labor expended.

During the past year the movement in favor of the observance of Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week was especially successful. Thousands of clergymen showed their interest in the work and the gospel of humanity was brought to the attention of hundreds of thousands of churchmen and women, many of whom had not been familiar with its tenets or purposes. On May 23 last the United States Secretary of War invited The American Humane Association to undertake the work of doing for army animals what the American Red Cross is doing for the soldiers. The Board of Directors of the Association, actuated by motives of humanity and patriotism, agreed to undertake this work. It is only in its incipency, but the opportunities for doing good invite active and aggressive work in its behalf. It was deemed wise to carry on the volunteer veterinary army relief work in a special department of this Association, to be known as The American Red Star Animal Relief. Branches are springing up in many parts of the United States. Systematic and organized effort will, undoubtedly, result in laying the foundation for most efficient service in behalf of army animals.

Anti-child labor legislation is bearing splendid fruits. Play Ground Associations are making life happier and healthier for the small people in

our cities. Fresh Air Camps, Boy Scout Hikes, Camp Fire Girl Expeditions, Children's Gardens, Big Brother movements and other helpful organized efforts designed to give children a chance in life, are writing large and big on the great white page of the records of humane achievement, words of hope and encouragement. Numberless institutions have been created to care for children who are handicapped in the battle of life. Proper institutions have now been created for the backward and feeble-minded child. No longer is the criminal child called vicious, and treated like a wild animal to be caged and punished. It is recognized that he is an unfortunate sufferer from environment and heredity which have pulled him down. He is no longer called "criminal," but "delinquent," and I hope that the time will come when even the word "delinquent" will disappear from our vocabulary of reform and the correcting influences which are required for wayward children will express themselves by a control and direction which will be efficient but not blighting, which will direct the child aright without stigma or reproach. We must look to the home of the future to establish and provide for its children, so that they will be launched upon the duties of life free from unnatural and unnecessary impediments. This means education in mind and morals, in health and trade technic. Such education is the self-evident duty of the state and we await its development.

The great hope of the humani-

tarian cause in the future lies in a system of humane education in all public and private schools. For generations children have been trained in purely mental equipment. They have been taught reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as other things. It has made them bright. They have become successful merchants and inventors. They have covered their country with glory and credit. They are creating vast wealth. The time is arriving when the state must look after the potential character of the child, and its conduct and morals, as well as mentality. We need bright citizens, but we also need good ones. We need men with strong minds, but we also need men and women with hearts trained in righteousness. We humanitarians feel that our schools have been deficient in these directions, and that the church and the home have not fully met social requirements. An enormous percentage of the population in this country is not brought under the influence of the church, or ethical teachings of any kind. We must look to the schools to train the character of the child so that it shall include right ideals, so that the individual shall become a help and not a hindrance to the community.

It is fifty years since Henry Bergh went forth as a white knight of humanity, without fear and without reproach. He was not a dazzling genius. He was something better. He was a great and good man. During all these many years since the work began the numbers of the anti-cruelists have been constantly augmented. Ten years ago but only two hundred anti-cruelty societies could be numbered. Now there are nearly six hundred in this country. Marching abreast with the regular



GROUP OF
FORTIETH ANNUAL HUMANE CONVENTION
OCTOBER 16-19, 1916

(Picture taken on



DELEGATES

OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO

(of Gibson Hotel)

law-enforcing societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, there have sprung up auxiliaries, like the animal protection leagues, many of which operate shelters to care for homeless animals. There are Homes of Rest for old horses. Splendid hospitals have been erected to relieve the sufferings of the brute creation, and work horse parades, pest animal shows, shelters for dogs and cats are affording relief where nothing of the kind was dreamed of a generation ago.

There is a growing feeling that cruelty degrades and benumbs right character. Men and women are getting to feel that a man cannot be cruel and vindictive and be a good citizen, however correct he may be in other respects. We all believe that cruelty must be eliminated in order to advance society to the higher levels of a better civilization. Kindness and mercy as controlling sentiments in human conduct need no apology from anyone.

When we look to the future we feel that the hope of the anti-cruelty crusade lies in the early establishment of a training school for humane workers, which shall thoroughly equip them for the duties which they have to perform. This will, undoubtedly, be the next step forward in our work. I believe that we must have a training school, which shall fit men and women for the services of our societies. Training is needed for office work and for field work; for court work and for educational work. May the day soon come when a little of the overwhelming flood of gold which is being poured into the coffers of educational institutions will be turned toward the movement for humanity, and The American Humane Association will be helped to found a thorough and practical training school for the servants of our societies.

Since the little band of lovers of humanity met in Cleveland forty year ago, the principles of our cause have gone steadily on, with increased momentum and wider acceptance. One by one the pioneers who began this national work have dropped out. Only recently we have lost one of the founders of this Association, who was present at the Cleveland meeting. Those who knew Mrs. Caroline Earle White learned to appreciate her sincerity and to admire her absolute devotion to what she believed was right. She was one of the grand characters among the founders of anti-cruelty societies in this country. She had a long and successful life, and up to almost the last showed her deep devotion and profound interest in everything which pertained to the humane crusade. Very recently Dr. Albert Leffingwell also left us. When your present presiding officer was first elected President of this Association, in 1905, Dr. Leffingwell had served part of a term as its President. His interest in the good cause had always been very deep and strong. His efforts took shape more particularly in the direction of authorship rather than in the field of active anti-cruelty work. As a writer he was brilliant and convincing, and I believe that he always strove to be absolutely fair and just. When our friend passed away the world lost one of nature's noblemen. Other friends and workers also have left us. They have gone to the great majority. We should be thankful that new converts have sprung up to fill their places and that the white flag of humanity has never failed to find a standard bearer in the battle which has been waged so long and untiringly in behalf of mercy and kindness and against savagery and brutality. It is the triumph of the ages that humanity is slowly but surely winning.

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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NOVEMBER, 1916

THE CINCINNATI HUMANE CONVENTION

The 40th Annual Convention of the American Humane Association has come and gone. It was held October 16-19, 1916, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a highly successful meeting in respect to speakers, subjects and attendance. Twenty-two states sent delegates, and special representatives were present from England and Canada, and it was an interested, enthusiastic and active body of men and women who made up the delegation.

At this time of the great European conflict, when nations are tearing at each others throats and when social and economic conditions in our own country are in a state of unrest, it is indeed impressive and significant that twice as many people as usually attend the National Humane Convention should this year have traveled from all directions to a common center to make special and determined effort to advance the humane cause. Never, during the forty years that humanitarians have been holding these meetings, has there been greater need for united

work, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested on this last occasion is gratifying proof that these gatherings are increasing in practical worth and popularity.

The first two days of the convention were devoted to humane work as it relates to children, and the last two days to animal protection. Addresses and papers on many practical subjects were given and discussed. As usual the time for general discussion seemed all too short, but that is almost inevitable if any prescribed program is to be adhered to. Even the most concise and considerate people, who really have the interest of humanity at heart, become very voluble when allowed to browse in the "open forum" and, interesting as their personal opinions and experiences may be, they must yield to the authority of the gavel if the continuity of the program is to be preserved. A protest was made from the floor of the convention against gaveling delegates into their seats, but the necessity for this should not be charged up to the length of the program nor to the chairman, but to the clock,—that foe to mankind which (to quote the famous O. Henry) has an abominable habit of "curtailing our pleasures and prolonging our miseries."

Humane Education, Progressive Methods and Practical Efficiency give the gist of the convention deliberations in tabloid form. Many problematical phases of humane work were viewed from various angles, and much illuminative thought expressed as to the solution. The

program was characterized by several distinctly unique and valuable features. The "Schools of Methods" for both the child and animal departments of humane work should be mentioned in this connection. These covered many important features of anti-cruelty work by means of the experience of numerous humane officers and field agents who had some practical solution for nearly every difficult situation that was mentioned. Another novelty was the great "Mass Meeting for Children" held in Cincinnati's historic Music Hall (once the home of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra), attended by 2,500 boys and girls and many teachers from the Cincinnati Public Schools. This meeting was an unqualified success. To hold the rapt attention of a vast audience of children for two hours and a half without any expression of restlessness from them is the supreme test of entertainment. A fine exhibition of motion pictures was first given, including some remarkable ones taken in France showing the work of the Red Cross Animal Relief in caring for the sick and wounded horses and mules on the battlefield, which proved highly interesting and instructive.

A one-act play, "A Scout is Kind," written and acted by the Boy Scouts of Troop 19, followed, in which "Spot," a dog, was the leading man, and the boys demonstrated how their organization cared for injured animals. Among the wild plaudits of the children, the play-injured dog was rescued by the Scouts, his foot deftly bandaged, and then carried to his master's home. Another dog, a truly wonderful "movie actor," was thrown on the screen in a thrilling play in which he showed his affec-

tionate devotion and almost human intelligence in saving his little mistress from death in a burning house. How the children cheered and yelled their appreciation of this film, and what value it possessed in teaching humane principles! Another thing of special interest was the "Humane Essay Contest," conducted by the Ohio Humane Society and the American Humane Association, in which twenty \$5.00 gold pieces were awarded to the girl and boy winners. Several of the best of these compositions were read by the authors from the platform the night of the mass meeting, and the little girl to whom the judges awarded first honors was given a perfect ovation when she walked out on that great stage, looking like an animated Kruse doll, and read in a spun-glass voice that was distinctly audible in every corner of the house, "The Autobiography of a Horse." The real excellence of the composition, together with her captivating delivery, took the audience by storm. The practical instruction this meeting afforded and the humane sentiment it inspired were sufficient to justify the holding of the convention. A splendid military band played stirring music at intervals during the children's program.

Another innovation and a stimulus to humane education was the "Teachers' Institute" held the last session of the convention. Two distinguished educators addressed this meeting: Hon. Dr. Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Public Schools in Cincinnati, and Hon. Charles D. Lowry, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, and many resident teachers were in attendance.

Reports were made by Dr. Charles W. Delano, special representative of the American Humane Association, and Dr. Robert Vans Agnew, U. S. veterinary, who has been engaged

in humane work in the cavalry divisions of the army on the Mexican border, as to the condition of the 60,000 horses in service there. Dr. Agnew pleaded for better breeding of horses for army work, and for a corps of trained men educated as to the diseases of horses and their proper treatment. He advocated direct sales from the farmer to the Government, claiming that in that way the farmer would become interested to breed higher-grade stock, which would result in a supply of better horses for the United States.

The newest feature of the entire program was the introduction of the movement to be known as the "Red Star Animal Relief." This is an auxiliary volunteer relief work for army animals, horses and mules, which, at the request of the U. S. War Department has been undertaken by the American Red Cross in behalf of the U. S. soldiers. Messrs. Sydney Pollhill and Richard H. Rees, of London, came all the way from England to tell the convention what the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has accomplished for the relief and rehabilitation of animals in the European war zone. Their talks were specially interesting and instructive as to the work of saving sick and wounded animals. They stated that the organization had not only relieved the suffering of thousands of war horses, but had saved the Allies approximately \$20,000,000 in horseflesh since the war began. The total number of animals, horses and mules, treated in hospitals attached to the British army in France up to a very recent date was 250,000, according to the statement of the Englishmen. The movement in America has already been established, with headquarters at 287 State Street, Albany, N. Y., for the collection of a proposed fund of \$500,000 to further the work, for which there is now urgent need for

the immediate relief of the horses at the border. This plan, which has been put into practice with such success in Europe, is the practical means with which to meet the critical state of affairs occasioned by the hurry and confusion of the sudden and large mobilization of army horses that has overwhelmed our regular army veterinary service.

The changing of the law requiring the feeding of stock in transit, from 36 to 28 hours; a minimum speed-limit at which live-stock may be run; the empowering of Department of Justice agents with authority to demand records of common carriers; the placing of poultry transportation under control of the Department of Agriculture; and the prohibition of the transportation of immature calves were among the resolutions passed by the convention. These, together with the endowment of a National School for humane workers, and the furthering of the Red Star Animal Relief, represent the most serious and important work wrought by this last Humane Congress.

An automobile tour of Cincinnati and its beautiful environs, a luncheon at the Business Men's Club, and a banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Gibson were pleasant social features that offered recreation and divertissement from the serious work in hand.

An incident, worthy of special comment, was the receipt of letters from two celebrities of the stage—George Arliss, the English actor, and our own country-woman, Minnie Maddern Fiske—signifying their intention of each giving three performances during the present season for the benefit of humane work for children and animals.

In the interest of those who could not attend the convention, the following list of speakers and their subjects is appended:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916, MORNING SESSION.

Opening invocation by Rev. W. A. Robinson, D. D., President The Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, O.

Addresses of welcome by Hon. George Puchta, Mayor of Cincinnati, and President Wm. B. Melish of Chamber of Commerce. Reply to welcome, Mr. Eugene Morgan, Columbus, Ohio.

"Annual Address," by Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y., president the American Humane Association; Mr. John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill., first vice-president, in the Chair.

"Humane Work in Rural Counties," by Mr. Datus R. Jones, president Bowling Green Humane Society, Bowling Green, O.

"Jonahs, Ancient and Modern," by Mr. Eugene Morgan, secretary and attorney of the Humane Society of the city of Columbus, Ohio.

"The Moving Picture Film and Child Protection Work," by Sydney H. Coleman, field secretary the American Humane Association and managing editor the National Humane Review.

"The Practical Operation of Laws for the Relief of Necessitous Mothers," by Hon. John D. Lindsay, president New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

"Police Co-operation in Anti-Cruelty Work," by Mr. John L. Shortall, president The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916, AFTER-NOON SESSION.

"Home Conditions in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency," by Hon. Frank L. Baldwin, president Ohio Federation of Humane Societies, Youngstown, Ohio.

General discussion opened by Mr. Charles C. Ware, chief agent Toledo Humane Society, Toledo, Ohio.

"The Relation of Street Trades to Juvenile Delinquency," by Mr. Cheney C. Jones, general agent Cleveland Humane Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Courts in Relation to Child Delinquencies," by Hon. Chas. W. Hoffman, judge Juvenile Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General discussion opened by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, judge Children's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Mental Incompetence in Relation to Child Delinquencies," by Thomas H. Haines, Ph. D., M. D., clinical director Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio.

General discussion opened by Dr. Max G. Schlapp, director New York Clearing House for Mental Defectives, New York City.

"Modern Probation Methods," by Mr. Charles L. Chute, secretary-treasurer National Probation Association, Albany, N. Y.

General discussion opened by Mr. Alfred C. Crouse, chief probation officer, Cincinnati Juvenile Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916, EVENING SESSION.

"Should Humane Agents Personally Make Arrests?" Mr. John S. Ritenour, superintendent Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Institutions versus Homes for Dependent Children," Mr. J. Lawrence Solly, agent Board of Children's Guardians, Washington, D. C.

"How Can Child Protection Work Best Be Promoted?" Mr. A. M. Welch, humane officer, Humane Society of Tulsa County, Tulsa, Okla.

"How to Finance an Anti-cruelty Society," Mr. R. C. Craven, secretary Toronto Humane Society, Toronto, Canada.

"Value of Publicity in S. P. C. C. Work," Mr. H. A. Pershing, secretary South Bend Humane Society, South Bend, Ind.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1916, MORNING SESSION.

"How to Investigate Cases of Child Abuse," by Mr. Charles H. Warner, secretary New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, Yonkers, N. Y.

"How to Handle Court Cases Involving Children," by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, judge Juvenile Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ultimate Disposition of S. P. C. C. Cases," by Mr. Ernest K. Coulter, Founder Big Brother Movement, superintendent The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

General discussion opened by Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, secretary The American Humane Association and superintendent and secretary the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany, N. Y.

"Methods of Keeping Office Records," by Mr. Welcome W. Bradley, secretary Minneapolis Humane Society, Minneapolis, Minn.

General discussion opened by Mr. William F. H. Wentzel, state agent of New York Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Albany, N. Y.

"The Value of S. P. C. C. Shelters," by Mr. Arthur W. Towne, superintendent Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General discussion opened by Hon. John D. Lindsay, president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916,
MORNING SESSION.

"Work-Horse Parades," by Hon. Henry C. Merwin, president Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, Boston, Mass.

General discussion opened by Mr. H. Clay Preston, general manager Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Do Bands of Mercy Pay?" by Mr. Guy Richardson, editor Our Dumb Animals, Boston, Mass.

General discussion opened by Mr. Edwin R. Weeks, president Humane Society of Kansas City, Mo.

"Wild West Shows," by Miss Marie I. D. Irvin, secretary of the Idaho State Humane Society, Boise, Ida.

General discussion opened by Mr. A. Cowperthwait, president Oregon Humane Society, Portland, Ore.

"Is It Necessary to Exterminate Cats in Order to Save Birds?" by Mrs. Huntington Smith, founder and president Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.

General discussion opened by Mrs. V. A. E. Dustin, secretary Cleveland Animal Protective League, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Report on Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week," by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, acting president of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

General discussion opened by Mr. Charles Eggert Moore, president Michigan State Humane Association, Muskegon, Mich.

"Animal Transportation Abuses," by Miss Stella T. Hatch, president Animal Protective League, Cleveland, Ohio and report of Mr. William K. Horton, general manager of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City, for the Committee on Animal Transportation.

General discussion by Mr. Thomas F. Freel, superintendent the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916, EVE-
NING SESSION.

OPEN FORUM.

The discussions on the following important subjects relating to the protection of animals were opened by the persons named:

"Humane Street Pavements," Mr. John G. Ross, agent Duluth Humane Society, Duluth, Minn.

"Sanitary Watering Troughs," Mr. John F. Cozens, fountain agent of Horse Watering Stations Department of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Horse Vacations," Mr. Oscar A. Troun-

stine, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati.

"Question of S. P. C. A. Receiving Fines," Mr. W. A. Ziemendorff, superintendent Humane Society of St. Joseph and Buchanan County, St. Joseph, Mo.

"Developments in S. P. C. A. Work," Mr. E. P. Bradstreet, president Hamilton County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Cincinnati.

"Dog Pound Management," Mr. Harry L. Roberts, formerly secretary-treasurer Animal Rescue League, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916, MORN-
ING SESSION.

"Why Trained Agents Are Needed in S. P. C. A. Work," by Mr. F. B. Rutherford, operative manager Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

General discussion opened by Dr. William O. Stillman, president The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany, N. Y.

"How to Handle S. P. C. A. Field Cases," by Mr. Thomas F. Freel, superintendent American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City.

General discussion opened by Mr. William T. Phillips, secretary Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

"How to Handle S. P. C. A. Prosecutions," by Hon. Frederick L. Dutcher, attorney Rochester Humane Society, Rochester, N. Y.

General discussion opened by Mr. J. N. Smith, general agent and secretary Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Providence, R. I.

"S. P. C. A. Office Methods," by Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion opened by Mr. H. Clay Preston, general manager Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Buffalo, N. Y.

"State Supervision of Humane Societies," by Hon. E. W. Burke, chief executive officer Wyoming Humane Society, Cheyenne, Wyo.

General discussion opened by Miss Alice S. Millard, secretary St. Paul Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, St. Paul, Minn.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916, AFTER-
NOON SESSION.

"Volunteer Army Animal Relief Work," by Mr. Sydney Pollhill and Mr. Richard H. Rees, who came from England especially for this convention to describe what the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, England, is doing in this direction.

Report of the director-general on the

formation and plans of the American Red Star Animal Relief.

"Condition of United States Army Animals on the Mexican Border," by Dr. Charles W. Delano, special representative of the American Red Star Animal Relief.

"How the American Red Star Animal Relief May Help the United States Army," by Dr. R. Vans Agnew, United States Veterinarian, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916, EVENING SESSION.

"Humane Education; What It Is and What It Aims to Do," by Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of Cincinnati Public Schools.

"Compulsory Humane Education in Illinois," by Hon. Charles D. Lowry, assistant superintendent of Chicago Public Schools.

"Humane Education as Conducted in the Chicago Public Schools," by Miss Ruth Ewing, editor of HUMANE ADVOCATE, Chicago.

Dr. William R. Callicotte, of Denver, long state superintendent of moral and humane instruction in Colorado, presented a paper on "Methods Employed in Humane Education."

Miss Elizabeth W. Olney, of Providence, secretary Rhode Island Humane Education Society, spoke on "The Importance of Compulsory Humane Education and How It Should Be Taught in the Schools."

Prof. W. S. Strickland, of Cincinnati, principal Sherman School, spoke on "Educational Phases of Humane Work."

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION IN CINCINNATI

The unparticipating visitor at the recent convention of The American Humane Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, scarcely could fail to derive a sense of stimulus from the meetings. Not being himself a student of the problems which were considered at the convention, he was strongly impressed by the large amount of intelligent, persistent work for the good of living beings and creatures which is in progress both in small communities and large centres at all points of the compass throughout this country, and on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. Not only did

the active work which is being accomplished summon his admiration, but likewise the amount of thought and study which so evidently is being expended.

Proof that interest in humane work is alive and full of energy was manifested both in the thoroughness with which the papers and the addresses had been conceived and prepared, and in the majority of cases in the spirit in which they were delivered. Further proof of the existence of such interest, and of its affecting a large variety of persons, lay in the overbalancing of the length of time scheduled for discussion by desire for oral expression among the members and delegates present. Indeed, this was sometimes so strikingly the case, that those assembled were able to hear only a small fraction of the ideas and information which might have been imparted. The general result was a sense of incompleteness and absence of full development in regard to many of the subjects which were examined. Nevertheless, the scope of subjects was very broad, and a great amount of valuable knowledge was acquired concerning them.

The atmosphere which surrounded those who attended the convention at Cincinnati was one of friendliness and kindness among old acquaintances and friends, who, while happy in each other's society, were yet most ready to extend their welcome and their goodwill to stranger faces. Hospitality and warmth of expression made the four days a pleasure and a delight likely to linger with individuals after the assembly had disbanded, and held their share in creating the impression that the great and the good work which is being accomplished by humane organizations is being carried on by a co-operative, human, Christian body of persons.

Miss Helen Shortall.

HUMANE PROGRESS

"What does the Humane Society do?" is a question often asked. To state all that it does fills an annual report which shows various divisions and subdivisions of humane activity, the work of most vital importance being the rescue from vicious environment and cruel abuse of thousands of helpless children and animals. But these records, so interesting to the humane worker, because he can close his eyes and visualize the defendant and respondent and recall the offense committed and action taken by the Society and the decision of the court in nearly every case, becomes a monotonous list of abstract cruelties to the average layman. To him one concrete case of cruelty to a child or animal and the remedial work of the Society is vastly more interesting and impressive than archives of humane annals. A man who cannot be induced to read a published report will oftentimes listen with intense interest to a specific case like this:

Right here in Chicago, on November 14th, the Illinois Humane Society prosecuted a woman for cruelty to her son, nine years old. The boy had incurred the wrath of his parent by remaining out at night later than she had stipulated, for which offense she meted out an extraordinarily torturous punishment consisting of scratching the soles of his bare feet with the point of a needle. Humane Officer George Nolan made the investigation and caused the arrest of the mother. When the case was taken into the Englewood Court, Judge Caverly, after hearing all the evidence, fined the woman \$100.00 and costs. The Court gave the boy into the custody of the father under the supervisory care of a probation officer.

This instance of the inhuman treatment of a helpless child is but one of the many that come within the legal

jurisdiction and under the protective arm of the Humane Society, and it is for the maintenance of its working fund with which to carry on this rescue work that the Society asks for the financial support of the public.

It seems shocking that such cruelty can be perpetrated in this day of "Mothers' Congresses" and "Child Welfare Meetings," but since it is still in evidence, it is fortunate indeed that we have a great social agency like the Humane Society organized and operative and clothed with the legal authority to defend the victims of cruelty. Although cruelties still exist they have become much less frequent compared with the numerous atrocities committed in times gone by. When we reflect that it was only about 42 years ago that the pathetic case of little Mary Ellen in New York City gave rise to the humane movement that became externalized in the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, we realize what a tremendous work has already been accomplished in the way of humanizing brutal instincts. A century ago, child and animal abuses existed on every side, conditions of depravity in jails, asylums, mines, orphanages and other public institutions, as well as in many homes, were indescribably bad, and human slavery was not only legally permitted but defended from the pulpit. Many good influences have been at work to counteract these conditions of thought, and what the organized humane movement has accomplished thru its punitive, preventive and educational work has greatly blessed the child and animal world and all humanity.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 40 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 be- come Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Mem- bers and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	\$2
Branch Members.	No Fee	No Dues

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to give by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the (here insert description of the property), to have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

PERSONNEL FOR 1916-1917

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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SOLOMON STURGES.....	Vice-President
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No. 2

MODERN METHODS IN PROBATION WORK

By Charles L. Chute

Secretary of the New York State Probation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Probation is defined as the method by which the community through its courts seeks to supervise, discipline and reform offenders without imprisoning them, through the authoritative, helpful oversight of an agent of the Court, known as the Probation Officer. It is the application and expression of modern humanitarian ideals in the work of our courts. It is above all a sensible, rational system, based on the need for much discrimination in applying the law and in the knowledge that to make a bad person good you must reach his heart through kindness, stimulate his will through encouragement, and put him on the right road through helpfulness.

Probation is successfully used today by every kind of court handling offenders, for old as well as young, adults as well as children. Probation did not originate in a Juvenile Court for it was established by law in Massachusetts, twenty years before the first Juvenile Court came into existence in Chicago in 1899, but it was adopted by the Juvenile Court and became the very corner stone of its work. In the more recently established Courts of Domestic Relations, and indeed in all courts handling family problems, probation plays a leading part. Its methods are particularly well adapted

to dealing with the offenses of the young and all offenses growing out of the family relation.

What are the essential methods and processes of successful probation? Briefly they may be summarized thus:

1—Thorough preliminary investigation.

2—Intensive supervision.

3—Helpful individual service.

A thorough investigation of the character, the previous history, the family and social circumstances is a prerequisite of successful probation. This should be made before probation is determined upon, in practically every case. It should be made preferably by the probation officer who may receive the case later. Whether probation is suitable, often cannot be determined until the investigation is made, nor can the conditions to be imposed by the court.

In one of the largest courts in New York State the introduction of the use of preliminary investigations by the probation officers in a majority of the cases resulted in cutting in half the number of those who were lost or absconded, and also reduced considerably the number placed on probation. Investigation showed many cases being placed before to be wholly unfit for it.

Probation is not a panacea, but should be used with much discrimination.

Every child before being placed on probation, or sent to an Institution, should have a physical or mental examination. Physical ills should then be treated; mental condition often determines what should be done, serious mental defects calling for the special institution. Neither the probation officer nor the juvenile reformatory should be expected to get results in these cases. Let us not underestimate the importance of this. From 30% to 50% of delinquent children have been found by examination in various courts to be defective mentally.

A striking example of society's neglect in this regard recently occurred in a rural county in New York:

A 16 year old boy pleaded guilty in the County Court to the crime of grand larceny. He stole a horse. He had been arrested before several times and after being given a chance to reform (but without effective probation) by a local justice-of-the-peace had been sent for a term to the State Industrial School. It had done him no good. In the higher court the judge, suspecting that something was wrong with the boy, had him examined by two physicians. They pronounced him feeble-minded. We have a law in our State which permits a court of record, after an examination by two physicians, to commit to an institution for the feeble-minded where a person may be retained as long as the institution sees fit. Accordingly the boy was sent to Letchworth Village, our school for the feeble-minded, and with the entire consent of the boy's family, who preferred this alternative to seeing the boy branded all his life as a criminal. A long criminal career was probably stopped, but the boy's condition should have been found out earlier.

2. The second essential of good probation work is intensive supervision. After the process of arrest or sum-

mons, preliminary hearing, remand for investigation and final disposition the boy hears these words from the lips of the Court:

"You are now placed on probation in care of Probation Officer B, he will instruct you as to when you are to report and the other conditions of your probation." Perhaps the judge will also sprinkle in kindly advice and warning to shun bad company, to obey parents and to keep straight hereafter. But the heavy responsibility now falls upon the probate officer. It is "up to him."

The ordinary methods of supervision are the weekly report to the probation office and visits to home, school, employers, relatives and friends. It sounds simple, but is it? To keep informed as to the conduct and character of 50 probationers (sometimes, alas, of 100 or more), to know positively whether each boy has given up his "crooking," is going to school, obeying his parents and avoiding the gang. This isn't easy, it takes time and perseverance. Weekly reports, more or less perfunctory, to the office and occasional home visits won't do the work. Right here is where many, perhaps most, probation officers fall down. I believe in weekly office reports for their disciplinary value to the probationer and for the chance to advise and influence him; they are no good for finding out what you want most to know. Frequent visits to the homes of probationers is the *sine qua non* of probation work. (Of course there are exceptions where the homes cannot or should not be visited, but they are rare). The probation officer should make it a rule to visit the home of each case on his list at least once a month and many oftener.

Nor is this enough, the most successful officers always see other persons outside the home to verify statements made in it. They are careful not to injure the probationer by publishing

the fact that he is being looked up, but they find it advisable to see and often to enlist the co-operation of employers, teachers, relatives and friends. Sometimes there is a boy, man or woman who has the greatest influence over the probationer. He or she must be seen and if possible secured to help. Finally, and this is important, they get to really know their probationer and win his confidence. When I hear of an officer who often receives visits from his probationers when they don't have to come, I put that officer down as having earned the right to advise and be a friend.

But through it all the probation officer must be firm, he must insist on prompt obedience, a lesson frequently not learned at home. Probation should be a real discipline, the boy must be made to realize that all the conditions of probation are to be as exactly obeyed as the more confining and drastic conditions of life in a reform school, and to accomplish this the probationer must know that the officer will find it out if he doesn't.

3. There remains a third essential feature of good probation work; helpful individual service. Supervision is not enough. Advice is not enough, there must be service adapted in each case to the varying individual needs. No two are alike, each needs some special help, some a great deal more than others. "Infinite is the help man can give to man," said Carlyle, and infinite is the opportunity of the probation officer.

To illustrate I take the following cases from the reports of one active and successful woman probation officer, who works with girls and young boys in one of the cities of New York State.

"Girl is not very well. I went to see the doctor who is attending her. He agreed with me that much of her illness is due to her lack of substantial

food and need of bathing. I will prepare some soups and meat for her. Gave her two dresses."

In another case the probationer asked the officer to take care of the money he saved.

A girl who was working spent her lunch hour frequently with probation officer.

In another case the papers were asked not to publish the facts and they did not.

"Spent an evening with a girl probationer at her house."

Another probationer was persuaded to take regular baths.

A girl of 18 was idle and had an indifferent mother. Girl was out all night and the mother neither knew or cared where she was. Probation officer told the girl she must work. The girl expressed her preference for work in a shoe factory. The officer directed her to a factory where she might find work. She didn't apply. At the next call the officer found the girl at home in bed. Had her dress and go out to a 'phone; together they called up the factory and secured the job. The girl went to work; the officer called on her while at work and found her contented. Officer now arranging to have the girl board away from home under better influences.

These are but a few examples of the countless services that a probation officer must perform, not so much to improve the material condition of the probationer as to stimulate self help and reformation of character.

The responsibilities and opportunities of the probation officer are indeed great. How important it is to secure for this work those who experience, training and above all personality and interest fits them to perform it well. Good probation work is both an art and a science. The officer should be free to devote his entire time to it and should be appointed by and directly re-

sponsible to the court. The day of the volunteer probation officer is passing, so is the past time, low salaried officer. This is the day of specialists and probation work is highly specialized work. The officer is the agent of the court with all its authority, and he should be a part of the court machinery.

The Humane Societies in many parts of the country have been pioneers in establishing probation work in the courts and these agents have done much efficient, unselfish public work without adequate compensation. It is said by the highest authorities in social work that the greatest service that the private society can possibly perform is to show the public agency its task and to get it to assume that task. So with probation work, distinctly a public task, an integral part of the administration of justice. The public, the taxpayers, should support it and support it liberally. The greatest service that the Humane Societies can now perform for probation work is to help secure everywhere the payment of adequate salaries to publicly employed probation officers, leaving the societies free to better perform their more important function of detecting and preventing parental cruelty and neglect before they get into court.

Above all things we need co-operation in our respective tasks and I plead for that today. There is so much work to do, everyone who is doing his part, as well as he can, should be aided and encouraged by every other. It is a great and sacred task to reclaim the erring, to overcome evil with good, to establish the machinery of social justice in the body politic. In our relations with our fellow workers we must practice what we daily teach, we must all pray Pope's "Universal Prayer," "Teach me to feel another's woes.

To hide the fault I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

ANTI-VIVISECTION.

Henry S. Salt, in his great work, "Animals' Rights," a new edition of which has lately come out, turns from the thoughtless indifferentism of the sportsman and the milliner to the determined and deliberately chosen attitude of the scientist; but he traces the injustice to the animals in both cases to the same cause—to the belief that they are mere automata. He regards vivisection not as the root, "but the flower and consummation of barbarity and injustice—the ne plus ultra of iniquity in man's dealings with the lower races." "Let us admit," he says, "that, in contrast with the childish brutality of the sportsman, the undoubted seriousness and conscientiousness of the vivisectioner (for I do not question that he acts from conscientious motives) may be counted to his advantage. But then, we have to remember, on the other hand, that the conscientious man, when he goes wrong, is far more dangerous to society than the knave or the fool; indeed, the special horror of vivisection consists precisely in this fact, that it is not due to mere thoughtlessness and ignorance, but represents a deliberate, avowed, conscientious invasion of the very principle of animals' rights."

DOG HONORED BY GOVERNMENT

The faithful work of "Sam," a stray dog which has assumed the task of guarding bags of mail at Mt. Carmel, Pa., while the carrier is delivering, was officially recognized recently by the postoffice department. The dog now has locked upon his neck a brass-studded collar bearing a plate engraved with the words, "U. S. Mail. Presented to Uncle Sam's Faithful Friend by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, Oct. 26, 1916."

**EVERY MEMBER
 WHO ADDS A NEW MEMBER
 HELPS TO PROMOTE
 THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY
 TO PROTECT THE HELPLESS
 AND TO
 EDUCATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT**

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 40 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 be- come Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Mem- bers and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	\$2
Branch Members.	No Fee	No Dues

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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DECEMBER, 1916

CHRISTMAS, 1915.

By Harriet Monroe.

White wings are folding close

A world at war.

White snows of the mountain cover

The battle's scar.

A voice calls over the hills.

In the east is a star.

In vain—forever in vain—

Shall they roar and rail,
And batter the banners down

With their iron hail,
And call on their gods of war

Thru the blood-red gale.

Peace—peace on earth—oh, softly

The great bell rings,
The bell in the smoke-veiled steeple

That airily swings
High over the fields where Death
Does the will of kings.

Peace—peace on earth—they shall perish

Who draw the sword.
And a little child shall hear

The undying word—
The child of the golden dawn,
The world's new lord.

A little child shall lead them

Past shoal and strand—
Up, up, till the cities and rivers
Pattern the land.

He shall show them the nations gathered
In God's right hand.

Peace—peace on earth!—they shall hear

And at last obey;
For love is more strong than death,
And will have its way.
When the world grows wise at last
In Truth's own day.

HELP THE SOCIETY TO HELP OTHERS

The cries of abused children and animals summon the Humane Society at Christmas twice as much or more than at any season of the year. May these cries be heard by the Great Public Santa Claus with liberal impulse and prompt response.

You who are providing all sorts of Christmas luxuries for your own little folks at this time when your cheer and theirs is at high Christmas tide, should pause to reflect upon the horrible fact that there are other less fortunate children not far from you whose fathers and mothers instead of planning Christmas joy are drinking and carousing, and from whose criminal neglect and cruel abuse the Humane Society must give protection. It is hard indeed to realize that there are hundreds of such cases but the records of the Society are proof of their verity.

The thoughts of kind hearted people should turn naturally to these poor little "men and women," who, thru no fault of their own but only the force of circumstances, are obliged to face and fight the battle of life against heavy odds.

If you wish to help these unfortunates in a practical way, you can do so by contributing to the working fund of the Humane Society, which is used to maintain its working force. It is a responsible and efficient relief agency, which has been in existence over 40 years and during the past year alone investigated 4,710 cases involving 4,207 children and animals.

Its regular corps of officers is constantly employed in investigating cruelty complaints, relieving the sufferers, and admonishing, educating and often-times prosecuting the offenders. This work goes on continuously thruout the year but usually at high pressure during the midwinter season. Surely the Public will not let little children suffer brutal abuse for lack of means to pro-

tect them. The Society should have generous support in this critical emergency work. Small contributions are just as welcome as large ones. Let each one make a Christmas offering according to his means in the interest of humane treatment for children and animals.

HIS POINT OF VIEW

A Sonnet

Now, if the Nazarene were here today,
Reviewing all the works done in His name,
Would we be praised?—or would He find but blame

For our construction of His lowly way?
How would He eye our costly piles of gray
Carved stone, stained glass and all the gilded frame

Erected in His honor?—while the lame
And halt and soul-crushed poor still with us stay.

Would He approve the huge sums spent to laud

His tender mercy?—when His children cry
For bread. Do we obey the will of God
To see this suff'ring—and, yet, pass it by?
If He, today, should knock upon our door,
Perchance He'd be rejected, as before.

J. Trott.



Will Santa Claus Come?

From "Life"

GOOD LUCK HORSE SHOES

Would that somebody possessed of mechanical skill, creative ability and humane interest would invent a thoroughly practical winter shoe for the use of horses in slippery weather. There are many non-slipping shoes for horses on the market at the present time, but while some of these have been a great boon to horses, a fortune in dollars and gratitude still awaits the inventor who hits upon the ideal emergency shoe that will enable a horse to travel with comfort and safety over ice-coated pavements, and be, at the same time, simple in construction, durable, easily adjusted and removed and within the price of every teamster. To be *thoroughly* practical, a winter shoe must cover all these points. Most of the shoes now on the market are clumsy, impractical devices that soon work positive injury to the feet, while the few really clever ones cost so much that they are almost prohibitive for the average horse owner.

Every time we have a snowfall or a sudden drop in temperature that congeals the moisture on the streets, it is a common sight to see horses plunging to the hard pavements after pitiful and frantic efforts to keep their footing. A horse struggling and straining to make its way over glacial ice with shoes as smooth as skates, presents as distressing and painful a picture of misery as one can conjure. The utter helplessness of the poor beast is exceeded only by his nervous anguish. To expect or force a horse to travel and especially to pull a load, under such unfair conditions, is cruel in the extreme. He has always more than earned his board, and if he was paid the wages his earning power entitles him to, he would have enough dollars and plenty of horse sense to provide himself with proper tools and equipment for his work.

Now that winter may be said to have arrived, horse owners and team-

sters should patronize the horse-shoer and thus spread Xmas joy among the thousands of big-eyed, burden bearers by giving them a firm foundation upon which to stand. A set of practical winter shoes will not only relieve the nervous and muscular strain for the horse and restore his firm, sure feet again, but will avoid a vast amount of swearing, traffic-jamming and general discomfort.

From instincts of humanity as well as motives of economy, an expenditure for suitable shoes is good business, because every pound of strength used by a horse in keeping his balance on icy roads because his shoes are not right, is waste strength, and means a pound lost in his pulling power.

In snow-swept countries suitable shoes are a necessity and all horses are provided with them as a matter of course. In this climate, where bad storms are infrequent and the thermometer slides like a trombone back and forth between the treble of mild days to the basso profundo of zero cold, our horse owners and teamsters are apt to rely upon the sudden and sure-to-come change in the weather to serve as a legitimate excuse for saving themselves the extra expense of special winter shoes.

They argue that the slippery days are so few and far apart that they will risk letting well enough alone. This pennywise and pound foolish policy is one of the many varieties of American unpreparedness.

Of course there are some team owners who *do* observe the needs of their horses and supply them with timely and conscientious care, but the great majority of horses used for draft and delivery purposes are sadly neglected in these ways. It may even be necessary to pass legislation making it compulsory for horse owners to equip their animals with overshoes in slippery weather before the average owner will recognize the value to the horse

or to himself of such a measure. Such a law should have the support of every horse owner in the State since it would tend to minimize the number of accidents to his property, as well as give the horse his animal rights. A prominent signal displayed in public places would serve as sufficient notification to all horse owners and drivers that "horse galoshes" were in order. A few arrests, fines and sentences would soon bring the violators into line.

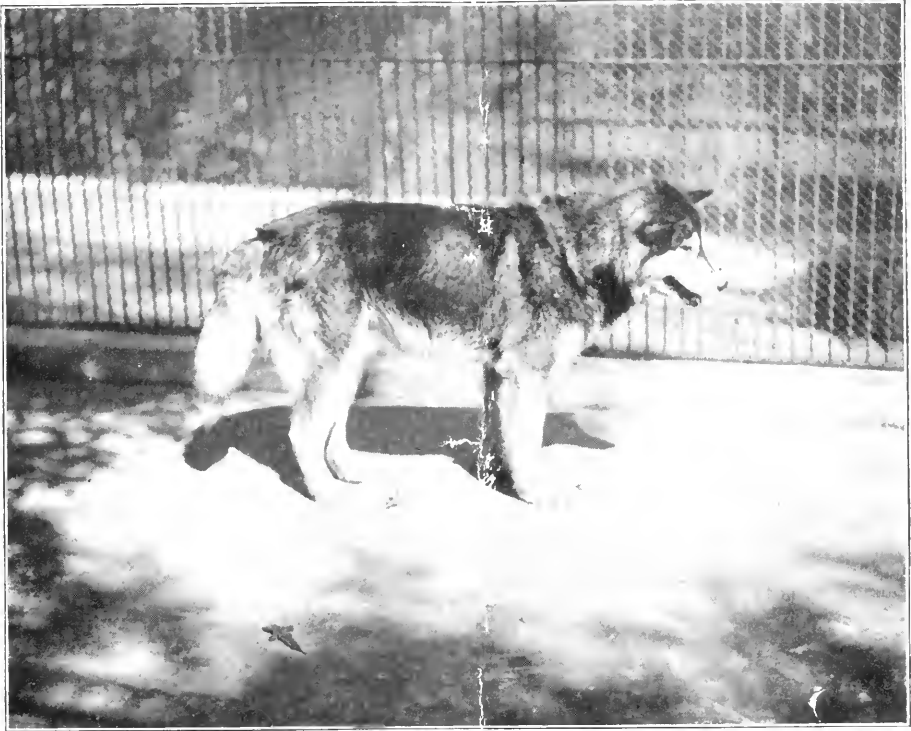
The horse has been a patient efficient servant to man for many centuries and is entitled to humane consideration both in and out of season, now and for all time.

OUR CHRISTMAS BIRDS

The cold holds no special terror for the birds. The food supply is what concerns them most with the approach of winter, and even that—except in very hard times—does not cause them to lose their cheery equilibrium. There is a popular fallacy that the "birds have gone" at this season in Illinois, but that idea emanates from people who hug the fire place in December and refuse to tramp over the snowy prairies and woodlands bordering the Lake to see what they can see. If they cultivated a little more spirit of adventure they would be surprised to find that the blue jay is not the only "pebble on the beach;" that white and brown buntings, unthatches, woodpeckers, junco, wild geese, crows and grosbeaks may be seen in numbers. Occasionally, also, the song sparrow will sing in the fields and the red coat of a pine grosbeak will illuminate the black and white landscape.

Folk that like them about their door yard should have a feeding shelf and coax the birds to come to it for grain and apples. In a few more days it will be time to give them a lump of suet for their Christmas pudding.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

**"MUSH," THE OLD SLEDGE DOG, AND A LESSON IN KIND WORDS**

By Winifred Black

(Permission of Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.)

I saw him at the house of the movie actor the other day—the old sledge dog of Alaska.

He was a great, shaggy bear of an animal, a bit terrifying till you saw his eyes, and then you knew that he was a friend and the foe to no man on earth, except one who tries to hurt his master.

The great, powerful, half-savage, faithful old sledge dog—Mush they call him, and Mush is the name he answers to, for Mush means travel in the Klondike.

And Mush is a traveler's dog.

He was the leader in a great dog team up there, and he has pulled a sledge for thousands of miles.

Over and over again he has saved his master's life, there in the cold and the snow, and he never lived in a house and he never heard a man's voice speak to him in anything but a command, and never in all his life had he known what it was to be petted.

He just lived and worked and snarled and fought and mushed, and that was all.

But they wanted to do some Alaskan plays in the movies, so they

brought the dog down on the ship to Southern California.

And when they want to make the picture of a great mush in the snow they run up into the high Sierras and old Mush shows the other dogs what to do and when to do it.

Now he has a home and special care—a great divan for his bed, and there's a plate that belongs to him, and he has a brand new collar, and people love him and pet him and talk about him, and he's learning, for the first time in his life, to wag his tail.

He never knew before.

The movie actor told me that it made him cry to see Mush when two little children patted him timidly on his great head.

At first he was afraid, and tried to run and hide.

He cowered behind the furniture like a frightened wolf, and then when the children followed him he grew angry and growled and turned upon them and would have snapped at them if his master had not interfered.

"And then," said the movie actor, "he looked at me in such a strange, puzzled way, and from me to the children and back again to me. Could it be that they wanted to pet him? Could it be that any one really loved him?"

"Then he crawled to them and licked their hands, and after that if one of them spoke outside the door he almost burst the door down to get to them.

"Now they ride upon his back and sink their hands in his coarse, rough coat and make him pull about the garden. And he plays with them as if he were another child.

"Why, he almost laughs when they do, and he's forgotten how to snarl, and I wouldn't know what to do to make him growl.

"Just think what a new world he's come into, all at once!

"Dear old Mush! I wonder how he explains it all to himself?"

And I kept thinking of a little child I know—a well-dressed, well-groomed child, with a father well-to-do and a young and pretty mother.

One day when I put out my hand to draw the child toward me, he shrank and threw his arm over his face, as if he expected a blow.

And I noticed then what a lonely little face he had, and what frightened, grieving eyes.

That woman who is his mother will never look pretty to me again, though she be gowned in satin and hung in diamonds and pearls.

The man who is his father may be rich and successful to the outward eye, but, oh, how poor and pitiful he is in spirit!

I should love to take that little boy home with me and tell him stories and play with him in the garden and let him whittle on the porch and wear holes in the knees of his stockings climbing on the fence. I wonder how long it would take to make him forget that he was ever afraid of anyone in all his life?

There are so many of them around us—the little, lonely, neglected children—and not all of them are poor, either.

Wouldn't it be lovely if there was some way to take them out of the misery of a neglected childhood and make them as happy as good old Mush, the Alaska travel dog, who never in all his life knew that there was such a thing as a kind word till now?

A QUESTION

When you go to get a drink,
Do you ever stop to think,
That dogs and cats and squirrels, too,
Get just as thirsty, dear, as you?
They cannot turn a faucet—so—
All parched and thirsty they must go.
O, did you never stop to think,
They cannot ASK you for a drink?

—From "*Rhymes for Kindly Children*,"
by Fairmont Snyder.

BRUCE AND BOBBY BURNS.

Two beautiful collie dogs, Bruce and Bobby Burns, his son, accompanied their mistress, Miss Lou, and her friend on a walk in a lovely part of Wisconsin. As they were returning they were climbing a hill, and coming upon a herd of cattle, the friend asked, "They are all cows aren't they?" Miss Lou was sure they were, for bulls were not allowed to run loose in that part of the country. The dogs playfully started to chase the cattle and Miss Lou did not call them back. Very soon they had separated the cattle, one part at the top and the other at the bottom of the hill. Then Miss Lou and her friend saw a bull come tearing up the hill. They saw a tree not far from them and ran to get behind it, Miss Lou with her arms around it and her friend behind her with her arms around Miss Lou. The bull came on, head on, tail up and pawing the ground. Then Miss Lou called the dogs, "Bobby, Bruce, at him, chase him!" The two dogs came running at the bull, one at his head and the other at his heels. They chased him away down the hill and Miss Lou and her friend ran to a fence they saw near and climbed it to safety. The heroes received the petting they deserved for giving such prompt aid for those in need of it.

Therese Linton.

JACK AND ALEXANDER

I know a man who has two dogs. One is an English bull-terrier, and the other is a shepherd.

The bull-terrier is noted for his fighting. He is a white dog and his name is Jack. The shepherd is brown and his name is Alexander. They are very fond of their master and he is fond of them. Both Alexander and Jack are very jealous. One night their master came in from a hunt and was just unhitching his horse from the buggy when Jack and Alexander came out into the yard and went up to him, and they were so jealous of their master that they got into a fight. They fought and fought. Jack is a fighter. His ancestors were noted for their fine fighting as some people call it. Alexander is a fighter, but not so good as Jack. Alexander ran under a house nearby, which was worse for him, but, of course, he didn't know it. Jack followed him and they fought and fought and fought, and I was so sorry for them, but they were under the house where the man could not reach them very easily, and they fought a long time before they were separated.

Jack has a few scratches, and Alexander's ear is a little sore.

I hope they will never have another fight. Of course I don't want anything to fight. I am a little boy.

Clifford White.



'T WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

A FEW COURT CASES OF THE PAST MONTH

A woman and her three little children, the oldest of whom is only four, sick and destitute, have been given speedy relief from their suffering and want as the result of an investigation of their pitiful condition by Miss Himmelreich, Humane Officer of the Waukegan Humane Society. Miss Himmelreich told the "Waukegan Sun," the circumstances in the case. The Sun published the history of the case and made an appeal for help, and the generous public responded by making up a purse. This money, together with the proceeds from a benefit card party, will be sufficient to furnish a sunny three room flat which has been found for the family and pay the rent for several months to come. The woman and her brother are just recovering from the effects of typhoid fever but will soon be well enough to begin to earn a living for the family.

The woman's husband succumbed to the same disease a year ago and one of the children has been critically ill in the same way. It was this siege of fever that so completely disorganized the little family and left them broken with grief and hardship and bowed down in heart and body.

This pathetic case has enlisted the sympathetic interest of the community and there is general rejoicing that this little family which made such heroic efforts to hold together is to be rehabilitated.

Another Waukegan case, that of an incorrigible girl of thirteen, was taken into the County Court by Miss Polmateer, Probation Officer.

The mother of the girl stated that her daughter frequently went away from home without her permission and often remained away three or four days at a time; that she was very wayward and disobedient and could not be induced to attend school or employ herself in any useful way. The mother

told of various escapades and of several small thefts and forgeries committed in the home, and, with the tears coursing down her cheeks, asked the Court to take charge of her.

After hearing all the evidence including the girl's own story, Judge Persons decided to give her another chance to redeem herself, and paroled her to Humane Officer Himmelreich until a month later when her case would be heard again.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, of the McDonough County Humane Society, recently went to the rescue of twin children, a boy and girl of eight years of age, who were at the mercy of a most unnatural mother who sometimes subjected them to inhuman treatment. When reported, she had tied the children to bed posts and whipped them almost to insensibility.

Upon investigation, Miss Jolly found that the woman was subject to spells of dementia, and was in no condition to have the custody of the children. The woman, herself, seemed to sense the trouble, and told Miss Jolly she was at a loss to account for the things she had done under nervous excitement. She consented willingly to go to Bartonville Asylum for care and treatment, so this was accomplished, and the children placed in the McDonough County Orphanage, without the usual process of the courts.

Complaint was made to the Society of a man for non-support of his wife and three children, by Mrs. Smetanka, of the Court of Domestic Relations.

When Humane Officer Brawne called at the man's home, he found the three children, six and five years and a baby six months old, alone in the flat. It was learned that the mother was out washing for the support of the family, and that the husband had the reputation in the neighborhood of being "a worthless bum." A warrant

was issued for the man's arrest. When the case was called before Judge Rooney the man appeared with a badly swollen eye. His wife took the credit for it, stating to the Court that the husband had come home drunk and had commenced to abuse her, whereupon she had given him a well directed potato in the eye. The prisoner stated that he was working for a man on Erie Street. The Court held the prisoner in custody until the following day for further investigation.

When the case was called again, the Erie Street man had been located and he stated that it was true that the prisoner had been in his employ—for *two hours*—but that at the end of that time their business relations had ceased. Judge Flanagan ordered the prisoner to pay \$6.00 per week for the support of his children and to stay away from the home. He was also placed on probation for one year.

Record 72; Case 891.

A man, while intoxicated, struck two kittens a severe blow with a board, injuring them so severely that they died in a few moments. The woman who owned the kittens appealed to the Society and Humane Officer Nolan met her at the Halsted Street Police Station and swore out two warrants, one for disorderly conduct and the other for cruelty to animals, for the man's arrest.

When the case was called the following day, the man was too drunk to appear before the Court, and the case was continued until a few days later. After hearing the evidence Judge La Buy fined the man \$10.00 and costs, and sent him to the Bridewell to take the liquor cure.

Record 110; Case 342.

The sequel to a sordid cruelty case has just been concluded. In June of 1914, a man reported that his wife was

drinking and neglecting her six-year-old boy. When Humane Officer Brayne investigated he found the woman drinking and carousing with several men, and the child in a state of hunger and filth.

The supposed husband proved not to be such; he divulged the history of his life with the woman and said that the child did not belong to either of them. The evidence gathered showed the woman to be a thoroly dissolute character and that the child was used to further her ends; also, that he had more than once been taken from her custody by the courts in Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

There had been a series of court trials on various charges, covering a period of tempestuous times for the man and woman and a number of commitments and releases by the Juvenile Court for the boy. The Society filed a dependency petition. The woman did not appear when summoned but the officers were authorized to take possession of the child. The boy was placed in St. Vincent's Home.

In October, 1916, the woman and her companion were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder of a woman living in the same house found dead under suspicious circumstances. The boy was placed in the Juvenile Home. For lack of sufficient evidence respondents were discharged. When the case of the boy came to trial in the Juvenile Court, Judge Arnold decided that the child should not return to such conditions. He appointed a guardian and ordered the boy to be given out for adoption or placed in a suitable home.

Record 68; case 125.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Complaints of cruelty to children and animals are received and attended to at any time during the day and night by experienced officers acting under the direction of the Society.

BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES

Branch Societies and Agencies have been organized throughout the State of Illinois.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Fifty-four drinking fountains are maintained in Chicago and vicinity. Those most needed are kept running throughout the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Motor and horse ambulances for the removal of sick and injured animals, on call day and night.

FREE LECTURES

Free lectures are given at the Society's home building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, and at other places, to encourage and stimulate the growth of humane sentiment.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The Society is supported in the main by income from Endowment Funds conservatively invested, Membership Dues, Gifts and Donations.

Its administrative officers and directors receive no remuneration.

WHAT THE SOCIETY HAS DONE THE PAST YEAR

- Investigated 4710 complaints.
- Rescued 1990 children.
- Placed in charitable institutions 96.
- Admonished 576 owners and drivers.
- Laid up, etc., 923 horses unfit for service.
- Removed by ambulance 435 animals.
- Humanely killed 763 disabled animals.
- Prosecuted 96 persons for cruelty to animals.
- Prosecuted 226 persons for cruelty to children.

With the tremendous growth of Chicago the demands upon the Society are increasing and becoming more varied in character. To meet these demands we need increased support and interest. The Society, therefore, earnestly invites you to become an Annual Member. This will cost you only Five Dollars. If interested, please sign enclosed form of application and mail to the Society at the above address. Your co-operation and assistance in this way will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

By John L. Shortall, President

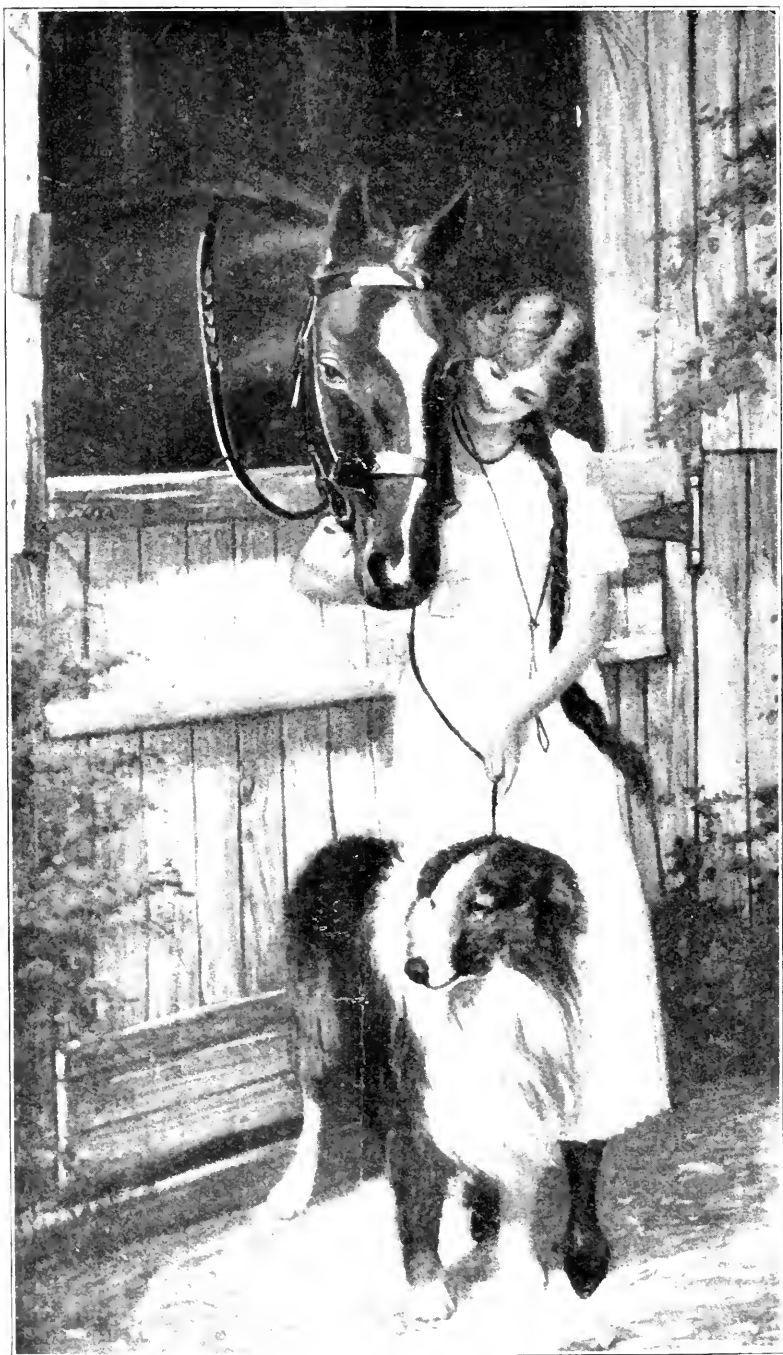
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HUMANE ADVOCATE

JANUARY, 1917.



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



RIVALS

From water color by Leon Lippert

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

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No. 3

HORSE SHOEING FOR CHICAGO STREETS

By P. J. Finnegan

Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Stockton Transfer Co., Chicago

The proper shoeing of horses for the streets of Chicago is a subject that has engaged the attention of horse shoers, team owners, and the manufacturers of horse shoes for many years, and has never been satisfactorily solved up to date. There have been a number of devices brought on the market from time to time, to be attached to the horse's hoofs when the streets are slippery during the winter months, and most of these devices have been proven to be impractical.

In the city of Chicago, we have a variety of pavements; for instance, in the loop district we have granite, wooden block and asphalt. Horses that are shod with the sharp calked shoe that carry them along on the wood pavements, are compelled in the course of their travels in the streets to walk over asphalt and granite pavements as well. The stone pavements immediately dull the calks and make them useless when they again go on to the wood or cinder roadway.

There is another disadvantage to sharp shoes, and that is the danger of horses striking themselves when they slip or fall on icy pavements. A number of very valuable horses are ruined in this way every year. The horse is a very nervous animal, and when he walks on pavements that are at all slip-

pery, he almost loses control of himself in his effort to keep from falling.

It has been our experience that a rubber pad with an iron tip or a rubber shoe gives the best results for our horses. If horses slip and strike themselves with a rubber shoe or pad, there is not near the danger that there is from the sharp iron calk.

Furthermore, as the rubber shoe or pad gives a flat bearing to the horse, we think it gives him a great deal more confidence and causes him to travel more evenly and steadier.

Some horses do better with rubber shoes than with rubber pads for the reason that a horse with a hard or low sole cannot wear a pad on account of the fact that the frog bears directly on the pad which goes over the rear half of the hoof. Horses of this kind do better with an open heel rubber shoe, as the bearing is altogether on the wall of the hoof.

We have tried chain attachments for some of our horses on slippery pavements but have found that when heavy draft horses go from snow covered streets on to the bare granite or stone pavements, the links of these chains break and if the driver is not careful to remove them at once, this loose chain is apt to become wedged under

the foot in such a manner as to cause serious injury to the horse.

It is agreed by all horse owners that the best pavement for heavy traffic is the flat top granite block which is used by the Traction Company on its right-of-way. If any pedestrian will step on to the pavement any morning after a frost, he will readily find he can walk better on a flat top granite block than he can on either a wooden block or an asphalt pavement, and if this is the case we cannot blame the horse for not being able to do better than we can do ourselves.

All bridge approaches should be paved with a soft granite block, as these are the places above all others where horses are put to the severest tests. Furthermore, all bridge approaches should be salted and sprinkled either with cinders or sand during the frosty weather. A little inexpensive attention of this kind would remove a great deal of the traffic congestion which is so much complained of during the winter months, and do away with many of the complaints of overloading, as a horse is overloaded with a set of harness and no wagon, when he is trying to walk on ice.

A great many of our streets are improperly paved for the reason that the crown or the center is so much higher than the pavement at the gutter. This gives too much slope to the street and causes the horse and wagon, particularly in slippery weather, to have a tendency to skid into the gutter. Of late years the pavements are being laid more level than they have been in the past. The block on Monroe Street, between Clark and Dearborn, is an example of a good level street without too much slope to gutter.

The horse owner is vitally interested in the welfare of the horse, and should be interested in keeping his horse in the highest state of efficiency and will be found, in most cases, anxious to do so.

VETERAN FIRE HORSE ANSWERS LAST CALL

"Old Fred" was a big black horse, handsome, strong and speedy in his youth, and courageous in his death.

He was the veteran of the Pomona, Cal., fire department, 17 years old.

More than 500 calls he had answered in his time, always eager, faithful, fearless. He was the best "fireman" in the department—they used to say he could smell a fire. He loved his work—the clang of the gong sounded as sweet to his ear as the blast of a bugle to a trooper's mount.

But his power and his fleetness left him with the flow of years and he could no longer do his work.

Age bowed to youth and "Old Fred" retired to the park department a year ago. The work was easier, but the veteran longed for the smell of smoke.

Wherever he was when the fire bell rang, in his stall, in pasture or in harness, he strove to respond. Once the old horse, usually docile, ran away when he saw the engine rushing past him as he stood beside the city hall, and despite the efforts of his driver to stop him he arrived wheezing and panting at the fire, only a little way behind the engine.

Christmas night "Old Fred" was given an extra measure of oats, and they proved his death.

During that night his old longing for the service of his youth returned with redoubled force. In some way he slipped his head out of his halter, lifted the door bar with his nose and left the stable. With slow and painful steps he made his way to the firehouse. The night was bitter cold and the door closed and locked from the inside. The horse pawed at the door, but his comrades were asleep and he could not arouse them. "Old Fred" lay down on the cold pavement, with his nose close to the bottom of the door, and it was thus that he was found when day came.

—From Mr. Otis Jones.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN HUMANE EDUCATION

By Dr. W. R. Callicotte

Superintendent of Moral and Humane Instruction of the State of Colorado

The question is frequently asked, "How shall we teach moral and humane education?" There is but one way. It must be begun in the home and followed up later in the schools. Kindness as a fundamental idea must be kept before the child both in practice and theory. He must be shown how to live a happy life and to aid others to do so, not forgetting that the lesser animals are as much entitled to this respect as those of his own flesh and blood. It can be and should be taught with as much interest, in our school system, as we now teach arithmetic, geography and grammar. It calls for special teachers who can be trained for this particular work. It has been said that "the school should be the mental, physical and moral infirmary of society."

Early in life the nature of right and wrong must be brought to the attention of the child. We must realize that our natures in childhood must be cultivated and developed just the same as our bodies need cultivating and developing.

We must teach our children to be sympathetic, that is the ability to put themselves in the place of another. We must develop the spirit of altruism. No one can act rightly and deal justly with others until he feels right. If we can get the child to feel and realize that "All are parts of one stupendous whole whose body nature is and God the Soul," we can revolutionize society.

When we have comprehended this universal kinship we will be ready for universal ethics. Kindness, justice, sympathy, love, honesty, humanity and charity, are as applicable when applied toward dogs, cattle, horses, birds and children as they are when applied toward men. The opposite of these are just as blighting, just as degrading whether they fall upon humanity or upon the lesser creatures.

Teach children why they should do certain things; and why they should not do certain things. In this way they learn the nature of forming habits; we must supply them with humanitarian and moral ideas which will act as anchors in time of storm. This does not mean that all children are susceptible to such teaching any more than all children are capable of successfully mastering music or mathematics. We cannot hope to make all athletes but we can do much to strengthen their weak bodies.

We have been preaching moral and humane ideals, not teaching them, hence the failures of the past. Everything else has been thoroughly taught and with the same persistence and understanding we can and should teach moral and humane ideals. "The ability to control what goes into the mind of the child is a lever by which we can move the world."

Such thoughts as the following should be fastened firmly in the minds of the children by repetition, by illustration, by proofs and examples:

"An injury to one is an injury to all."

"An injury to the lesser animal is an injury to ourselves."

The constructive side should be emphasized and demonstrated by such thoughts as "A kind helpful act helps us all," "Kindness to the lesser animals is a kindness to humanity."

Teachers should constantly bear in mind the psychological fact in teaching that, "The oftener a state appears in consciousness the more likely it is to recur and the greater the probability that it will become habitual." Advertisers understand this principle and use it successfully. "Every time a tendency is exercised it is strengthened and invigorated, when ignored it is weakened. Any tendency may be developed

or atrophied by being systematically refreshed or starved. With a full understanding of these fundamental principles any teacher should be able to pursue a regular course of moral and humane education in any school.

The methods will vary with the teachers and the grades. The object method with primary grades is always best. Reading, composition, excursion, observation, discussion and lectures with intermediate grades offer abundant opportunity for humane teaching. Mottoes or legends should be repeated until firmly fixed in the mind.

In the high school a more thorough study of ethical value should be made. The kinship of the animal kingdom; their dependence one upon the other; how they suffer; how they enjoy; what can be done for them by us; what they do for us; the economic loss by abuse and neglect of animals are subjects which should be given careful consideration. It is our duty as the most intelligent animal to care for and protect the helpless ones. A study of humane work, its history and development and biography of its leaders, its place in higher civilization, its literature, its value in child protection, prison reform and treatment of criminals, its value in community welfare, its value in sanitation and health should be taught and emphasized.

State and national laws for child and animal protection; wild animals and their protection, breeding of animals and the results; and finally the rights of children to be well born and the study of eugenics should find a place in the curriculum of every high school.

The teacher who has become thoroughly saturated with humane ideals will find lessons for every day of the school year and be able to correlate them with every other subject taught in the school course.

ANIMALS UNDER FIRE

Bombardments affect different animals in different ways. Dogs, as a rule, show great distress when shells burst near them and howl piteously. On the other hand, they have been known to dash along the front of a trench during infantry fire, barking and apparently enjoying the noise.

Cats do not care whether they are shelled or "machined" as long as they have a dry corner and food when they are hungry.

There have been instances of lost and cats actually venturing into the the British trenches during an engagement. Some of them lived in cottages near the firing line—long since destroyed—and clung to the remnants of their homes; others strayed a long distance. A nondescript dog, with an Armentieres address on his collar, turned up near Wytschaete early one morning, spent the day with a territorial battalion, disappeared at dusk and was never seen again.

A West County yeomanry contingent was adopted in the thick of a fight near Fortuin in May by a black cat, which survived a bombardment that killed many men, and has since lived sumptuously in billets with an identification disk around its neck.

Regimental mascots appear to have the best time, for they stay in billets, live on the fat of the land and are made much of by the local inhabitants. The pampered terrier of a certain famous regiment of foot guards sat on the top of a transport wagon at the tail of the battalion and barked at all the civilian dogs he passed.

MULES AGAIN IN FASHION

Mules, according to animal authorities who know well their subject, are due for a sudden and marked increase of popularity and opportunity. The mule got a bad name years ago and has never been able fully to live down his evil reputation. Contractors and other

users of horse power, however, rapidly are learning that the mule, strong, playful, sensible and willing, if properly treated, is worth much.

Here is a "mule record" from Montgomery County, Illinois, that deserves study.

Twenty years ago a Montgomery County farmer bought an unbroken 2-year-old mule for \$50. The mule was "put to work at once," so runs his proud record, and "stayed on the job continuously, without a day's sick leave, until about a fortnight ago, when he was sold out of harness for \$50. He worked twenty years for his board, and never shirked, balked or kicked over the traces." And—for an unnoted good point in his favor—it may be safely wagered that he never overate even if set free of the corn.

City men planning to take up country life will do well to give Friend Mule sage consideration. His feed bills are small, his working records high and usually unbroken. He can be used for all sorts of farm and rural purposes, and can be raised without undue expense or effort.

TO THINE OWNSELF BE TRUE APPLIES EVEN TO MULES.

The kicking propensity of a mule is a matter of common knowledge. Also a mule would be untrue to himself and false to every tradition of his breed if he didn't kick.

Therefore, when a mule kicked J. M. Pratt, driver of a mine car for the Consolidated Coal Company, Frankfort, Ky., when Pratt struck him with a whip and at the same time stooped to pick up a chain at the mule's hind feet, the mule was not to blame, ruled the Court of Appeals.

The court reversed a judgment of \$500 against the company granted by a lower court. The company's defense was that an employe, "cannot court danger by inviting and provoking a mule to kick him, and then recover of the master for injuries."

EAGLE AS AN EMBLEM

The first nation to adopt the eagle as a symbol of royal power was the Etruscans of ancient Italy, who bore the image of an eagle at the head of their armies. The figure of an eagle also was borne by the Persians at Cunaxa in 401 B. C.

The eagle became the standard of the Roman legions in the time of Marius. The Roman eagle was represented with outspread wings. The Byzantine emperors had as their emblem a double-headed eagle, significant of their claim to empire in both east and west. The eagle was later adopted by the German emperors and by the rulers of Prussia, Poland and Russia. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms to signify that the empires of Rome and Germany were united under him. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon and was restored to France during the second empire.

The design for the great seal of the United States, embracing a spread-eagle, was suggested to John Adams, then minister to Great Britain, by Sir John Prestwich, an eminent English antiquary, and was adopted by congress in 1782.

THREE GEESE COST \$100.

A goose case has finally been disposed of in the Circuit Court. Mrs. Ledbetter, a widow, brought a replevin suit against a man named Starr for three geese that she held belonged to her. The trial in the Justice of the Peace's court resulted in the appeal to the Circuit Court. Eighteen witnesses were in attendance.

Mrs. Ledbetter was awarded the geese. The total cost to the litigants amount to more than \$100, besides the cost to the county. The geese were marketed at 50 cents each.

Farrar Geese End Careers to Be Holiday Feast for Opera Employees

The dozen and a half geese that have been accustomed to follow Geraldine Farrar about the stage in "Konigskinder" at the Auditorium in Chicago are no more. At the suggestion of the soprano, the goodly flock has been slain to provide good Christmas dinners for the attaches of the opera house. For many days the operative geese had been fattened, only to be sacrificed at the altar of the art which they had been serving. As the Chicago Tribune aptly heads its account, "Eighteen Quack Singers End Their Opera Careers."

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

JANUARY, 1917

THREE WHO SERVED WELL

Thirty-four years ago, the local newspapers in Rockford, Ills., printed an announcement of the County Fair, advertising a rabbit chase with dogs as a special attraction that promised to furnish much exciting amusement to those in attendance. One woman of more radical humanitarian views and more initiative than the rest of her townsmen, knowing the possibilities for cruelty such sport would afford and the demoralizing effect such a spectacle would have upon the children witnessing it, silently but firmly decreed that it should not be. Having heard that in New York City there was a Society organized for the protection of animals from cruelty, she wrote to the president, making inquiry as to what she could do in her own locality to extend animal protection. The president's prompt reply contained such practical information and explicit directions that a Rockford Humane Society sprang into existence as by a miracle in time to create sufficient humane sentiment in the community to prevent the rabbit chase from taking place. The woman was Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, and the letter she still treasures was an autographed one from Mr. Henry Bergh, the famous emancipator of animals in America.

The Rockford Society, with Dr. J. P. Norman as president and Mrs. Rew as secretary-treasurer, continued to do the work for which it was founded, altho the struggle for existence against

poverty and lack of public sympathy was indeed a hard one for several years to come. In 1887, Mr. Fay Lewis, a public-spirited man of broad interests, put his shoulder to the wheel. He became president and re-organized the Society, which was suffering from malnutrition rather than heart failure, under the name of the Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, greatly extending its scope and jurisdiction. From that time it experienced a steady, wholesome growth. Mr. Lewis later became the general superintendent, the constantly increasing work making such an officer a necessity. Dr. W. H. Fitch, a representative citizen and good friend of humanity, was elected to the presidency.

This trio of pioneers has formed a three-a-breast team that has carried the regular work of the Society for over thirty years and, by means of unswerving purpose and indefatigable labor, has mowed down cruelty in its various forms in a way that has protected many children and animals and won the respect and admiration of the entire populace of Winnebago County.

At the last annual meeting of this Society held early in January, 1917, Dr. Fitch, Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Rew tendered their resignations. Altho deserving of rest from their labors, their leave-taking comes as a shock to their fellow workers, who have come to look upon this trio as an indispensable fixture in the humane structure. We quote from a leading Rockford paper: "Thirty years is a long time to serve in what is really a thankless task. That is to say, thankless so far as a great part of the public is concerned. Most of us love dumb animals, but it is a thoughtless affection. We leave it to other people to sacrifice their time and dig into their purses to give our animal friends the protection they ought to have from sickness, severe weather and cruel owners. We

admire the Humane Society's work—when we think about it, which is mighty seldom. During all these years the officers who have now retired have managed to keep the Society going. It hasn't been easy—it has been largely a labor of love on their part. They have seen many and many a less noble cause made the object of public fanfare and benefit while they have had to gather up the pennies for humane work as best they could. It is a wonder they have accomplished as much as they have, but they have done a great deal under adverse circumstances. Rockford has reason to be proud of them." Indeed all Illinois is proud of them, and it is to be hoped that they will have the satisfaction of seeing the work which they have reared from infancy develop into a great protective power. Our congratulations to the newly elected officers, Mesdames O'Mara and Jones, and Messrs. Riis, Chaney, Colhour and Ryan, upon the rich heritage left them by their illustrious predecessors.

J. M. GREENE

"Faithful unto death." No truer words were ever spoken about any man than those printed as a first line in his obituary. Joseph M. Greene was the kind of man who could not be unfaithful to any trust, and the trust that he discharged so grandly, so nobly, so self-sacrificingly was that of preaching and practicing the gospel of humanity to animals, which he did with remarkable ability and signal success. It is well for the cause of animal protection that he chose that field of endeavor, for it had in him a most wonderfully gifted writer and worker. Many of his letters in behalf of animals in the New England newspapers were such as to cause women to weep and bring tears to the eyes of strong men. The man for whom we mourn was possessed of

the faith of a child, the tenderness of a woman, the courage of a lion and (when fighting cruelty by pen or tongue) the strength of a giant. From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, every bone, muscle and fibre of his being rang with ardor and enthusiasm for the animal kingdom, and his like we shall not soon see again. I know only two volunteer workers in the humane cause who quite measure up to the high standard of loyalty, efficiency and ability of our departed friend. In his passionate love and untiring zeal for the brute creation, he not only frequently burned the midnight oil, but actually wrote all night long until broad daylight, in their behalf. Where is there another man that does such work?

In the annals of anti-cruelty work in the United States Joseph M. Greene takes his place with Henry Bergh, George T. Angell, David Belais (the esteemed and beloved founder and president of the New York Humane Society), Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. Caroline Earl White, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Prof. J. Howard Moore.

GEORGE FOSTER HOWELL.

AUDUBON SOCIETY OPPOSED TO WEEK'S CAMPAIGN TO EX- TERMINATE BIRDS

The New Jersey Audubon Society has issued an appeal to all persons interested in bird life to oppose the scheme to set aside a week next spring when Boy Scout organizations and all children are to be enlisted in a campaign to exterminate the English sparrow.

"The work of wholesale bird killing can not be sanctioned by the society," it said. "The proposition to encourage wholesale killing of birds by children, even though the killing be confined to a species understood to be undesirable, can not have other than a detrimental effect on child character.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

KIT-FOX AND JACK-RABBIT

The daintiest and smallest of all the foxes is the pretty little kit-fox. His coloring is as dainty as the little fellow himself—a beautiful light silver-gray, mixed with long yellow hair. The under part is white; but, unlike his family, he has no white tip on the end of his brush, which is ten inches long. Like his fox brothers, however, he burrows in the ground for a home and seldom dares go very far away from his burrow, as he has so many enemies. Fortunately he need not go far away for food, for he can catch plenty of prairie-dogs and ground-mice right at his own door on the prairie.

In fact, the prairie is the only home of this strange, beautiful little fellow. He is not found in the East; but anywhere on the Great Plains, from the Rio Grande to the Saskatchewan, the dainty kit-foxes will be seen playing all around, or rolling and tumbling like little puppies. At one time there were many of them, but now they are getting more scarce; being less cunning and wise than other foxes, they eat the poisoned meat that trappers have left to catch wolves.

The young kit-fox was a little pet that the Indian children were delighted to have; while the Indian mothers and fathers made winter hats from the fur of the kit-fox, and used the fur also for decorations on their ceremonial costumes.

He is also called the swift-fox, because he can run swiftly enough to catch the jack-rabbit, which, during the winter, often furnishes the only food for many of the animals. Like the kit-fox, the jack-rabbit loves the West, and is not known in the East; though the rabbits in the East are cousins. He is also called the jackass-hare, the black-tail and the white-tail jack-rabbit.

Like all other forest people who make their homes in the North, the whitetail jack-rabbit changes his gray coat to an almost white one when winter spreads his blanket of snow over Mother Earth. This is Dame Nature's way of helping her people protect themselves from their many enemies.

Rabbits multiply very rapidly; were it not so we would have few jack-rabbits left, for in early days, when food was scarce, the settlers and explorers, as well as the wood folk and birds of prey, lived chiefly on the rabbit. Yet, were it not for his enemies, the jack-rabbit would soon become a pest.

In some places, where the coyotes and birds of prey have become scarce or killed off, the rabbits become so numerous and destructive that the Indians plan a rabbit hunt or drive.

The jack-rabbit is known also as the prairie or Texas hare and is distinctly a western branch of the family, feeding upon buffalo and bunch grass, weeds, leaves, bark and low bushes.

When a jack-rabbit is being chased, he jumps way up into the air, and then scarcely seems to touch the ground before he is up again, looking around to see what is chasing him. If it is an ordinary dog or other beast, he will jump up and keep watching his pursuer, but if he finds he is being chased by a greyhound, Mr. Rabbit will get right down and run for the first place that will afford him a good protection.

The Indians of the Northwest use the jack-rabbit skin to make robes. They cut the skin into narrow strips and twist these so the fur is on both sides; then the strips are fastened together. This makes a very light, durable and warm robe for the North country.

—From American Animal Life, by
Therese O. Reming.

CASES IN COURT

Upon the complaint of a woman who wanted to see justice to animals, Humane Officer Nolan arrested a man for cruelly overloading his horse. The animal was attached to a load of junk which it was physically unable to haul. When the case came to trial before Judge Beckwith, he found the prisoner guilty and assessed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$17.00.

Record 110; Case 612.

A Special Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. reported two men for abusing and mutilating some chickens and caused their arrest. When Officer Brayne investigated he found that the men in question had broken into a carload of chickens (3,000) standing on a side track in the railroad yards, and had taken ten of them which were found in their possession in a badly mutilated condition. Some of the fowls were already dead and those that were still alive were humanely destroyed by the officer to end their suffering, as they were mangled and bleeding.

A charge of larceny was placed against defendants by the Railroad Company and a cruelty to animals charge by the Humane Society. When the case came to trial in the Desplaines Street Court, Judge Rafferty, after hearing all the evidence, fined the prisoners \$6.00 on the larceny charge and \$11.00 on the cruelty charge. This case had scarcely been concluded when the defendants were again taken into custody because wanted by the New York police on a charge of being implicated in a murder.

Record 110; Case 657.

A woman was arrested for drunkenness and neglect of her three-weeks-old baby and four other young children on complaint of her husband, a sober, industrious man regularly employed by a railroad company at night work.

When Humane Officer Miller called at the home, he found the woman too

drunk to stand or converse. He learned the name of the man who supplied her with liquor. This man was located and put under arrest.

When the cases were heard in the South Chicago Court, Judge Courtney ordered the woman to sign the pledge and placed her on probation for one year; and fined the man who furnished her drink \$10.00 and costs.

Record 73; Case 21.

Mrs. A. notified the Society that her neighbor, Mrs. B. had a young dog which she kept on her back porch in all kinds of weather, and which suffered greatly during the recent cold. Humane Officer McDonough notified the owner that she must give her dog proper shelter, which she did, whereupon the case was dropped.

Mrs. B. then promptly swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. A. on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the matter came to trial in the Sheffield Avenue Court, Mr. Scott, the Attorney for the Society, represented Mrs. A. The evidence showed that Mrs. A. had only asked that Mrs. B. take her dog in out of the cold for humanity's sake and had sent an officer of the Humane Society to make the same request. Judge Swanson dismissed the case.

Record 110; Case 643.

The John M. Smyth Co. notified the Society that they had had one of their drivers arrested for stealing things provided for the comfort of their horses, and would like to have a representative of the Society assist in the prosecution, to which call Humane Officer Miller responded.

It was found that the driver was drunk when he committed the theft, and that he had stolen and sold fourteen packing pads and three chairs and a pair of blankets and a pair of fly nets which he had taken from the horses he was driving.

Judge Kearns, sitting in the Desplaines Street Court, heard the case. Defendant was paroled for six months, because of family conditions; and the man who purchased the stolen property was held to the grand jury in \$5,000 bonds, and fined \$100.00, and given ten days in the House of Correction.

Record 109; Case 277.

A woman had her husband put in jail for beating her and her married daughter, twenty years old. Humane Officer Nolan investigated conditions. When the case was tried before Judge Flanagan, the officer and other witnesses to the bad conditions in the home corroborated the woman's statements. The man was fined \$25 and costs and was sent to the House of Correction.

Record 72; Case 443.

Officer Ehlhix of the Woodlawn Station arrested a man for beating his horses.

Witnesses said the man was hauling brick to Fifty-eighth and Ellis Avenue, and that he beat his horses with an iron instrument used in unloading brick.

Humane Officer Nolan who made the investigation found that the horses were badly cut. When the case was called for hearing before Judge Gemmill, he fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs.

Record 109; Case 708.

Officer Farwell of the Fiftieth Precinct Station arrested two men—one, for cruelly beating a horse he was driving, and the other (the owner of the horse) for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Humane Officer Nolan was called in to examine the horses and assist in the prosecution of the case.

Judge Gemmill fined the driver \$5.00 and costs, and the owner \$2.00 and costs.

Record 109; Case 509.

A man who beat his own four-

months-old baby until it was black and blue was brought to speedy justice thru the prompt action of Sergeant Keenan and Humane Officer Brayne.

Upon examination, the baby's right thigh and buttock were found to be a mass of bruises and stripes. Defendant admitted having beaten child severely with a heavy hair comb, and, later, with a strap. The man's only excuse for his brutality was that the baby was sick and crying and that he got mad and whipped it. The wife stated that her husband had cruelly whipped the infant on another occasion, three weeks before, making its face bleed. She said that he abused her other child, and had kicked her, also, injuring her seriously.

It was found that he did not drink, that he earned \$6.50 a day and had \$221.00 in the bank.

When the evidence in the case was heard before Judge Wells, the City Prosecutor moved that the maximum fine be imposed. Upon hearing that defendant had money in the bank the Court ordered him to place \$200 to the credit of his wife by the following day, and then appear in Court again. When the case was called again the next day, defendant was represented by an attorney who showed that the Court's orders had been carried out. Judge Wells then entered a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$8.50, which was paid.

He severely reprimanded defendant.

Record 72; Case 617.

The Fourteenth Precinct police arrested a drunken man for cruelly jerking and whipping the horse he was driving, attached to a load of junk. Humane Officer Nolan was called to make an investigation and assist in the prosecution of the case.

When the prisoner went before Judge Caverly of the Englewood Police Court, he was fined \$20.00 and costs, which he paid.

Record 110; Case 222.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

THE CAT—Its Care in Health and Disease

Worms

A very common affliction among cats is known as "worms." The presence of these troublesome pests is determined by loss of appetite, vomiting, wasting away in flesh, convulsions, diarrhoea and a tendency to seek out and lie in dark places.

An effectual remedy is *santonin* given in one-grain doses, three times a day before feeding. *Physic* in the form of *syrup cascara sagrada*, one teaspoonful on the tongue, should accompany this treatment.

Colds and Distemper

Difficult breathing, watery eyes, discharge from the nostrils and restlessness denote a cold. When these symptoms become more pronounced and to them are added fever, sneezing, coughing and diarrhoea, the cat is suffering with distemper.

This is a contagious disease and the animal should be isolated from others of its kind. Keep the cat warm and dry and as quiet as possible. Feed sparingly with beef tea, or milk and lime water, and give the following treatment:

Echafolta, 2 dr.

Water in sufficient quantity to make 4 oz.

Give a teaspoonful on the tongue every four hours.

Fleas

There are various means of ridding the cat of these troublesome insects whose presence is readily detected. Dusting the cat's fur thoroughly with a good Dalmatian powder and brushing it off in half an hour is probably as good a method as any. Be careful not to allow the cat to lick any of the powder. Camphorated oil or spirits of camphor well rubbed into the hair, and then gone over with a fine tooth comb, is another good but laborious method.

Certain "flea soaps" of various manufacture are on the market, but unless they are known to be non-poisonous, non-irritating to the flesh and non-injurious to the fur, their use should be avoided.

Fits

Kittens are more often subject to fits than full-grown cats. Teething, worms and irritating food are the common causes with the young overfeeding, and sometimes starving, with the older ones.

An ice-bag or cold wet sponge should first be placed on the cat's head. Keep the animal as quiet as possible and give a dose of *cascara*. A change of diet is essential. This may well consist of milk, vegetables and meat.

Canker of the Ear

When affecting the external ear this may be cured in its early stages by almost any healing lotion. If a longer continuance, cleanse the ears with warm water and castile soap and apply hydrogen peroxide with an equal amount of water.

Eczema

Eczema is quite a common condition, characterized by extreme itching, and can be traced usually to faulty feeding. Twice a day is often enough to feed a cat. Food should consist of milk, occasionally raw meat, alternated with cooked fish.

Sore Eyes

Warm water or milk, or a mixture of both, should be used in washing the cat's eyes. For relieving the soreness, bathe with a 4 per cent solution of boracic acid.

Mange

Constant itching and scratching, producing scabs and sores, show the presence of this disease. Taken in time it may be cured readily. Long standing cases should be treated by a veterinarian. An ointment, made of one teaspoonful of sulphur mixed with

two ounces of vaseline, may be applied to the sore places. No harm is likely to result, should the cat lap off much of this ointment. It is also well to mingle a small quantity of sulphur with the cat's food.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery

These are common ailments among cats and are brought on by improper feeding and exposure to wet and cold.

A warm and comfortable place is the first requisite. Give half a teaspoonful of castor oil, and after six to eight hours follow up with this mixture:

Chalk precipitate, six grains.

Laudanum, one drop.

Water, one ounce.

A large teaspoonful three times a day until cured.

Vomiting

This is a very common condition and is symptomatic of acute gastritis or inflammation of the lining of the stomach. In most cases it is the result of the collection of hair balls in the stomach. The cause must be removed, and naturally a cathartic is given. For this purpose use preferably a teaspoonful of syrup cascara sagrada. If after the cause has been removed the vomiting persists, use the following:

Bismuth subnitrate, 1 dr.

Elixir pepsin, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Cinnamon water, 6 dr.

Mix and give a teaspoonful on the tongue every three hours.

Don'ts in the Care of Cats

Don't fail to feed raw meat occasionally.

Don't overfeed. Two meals a day are sufficient for the mature cat. Kittens need food oftener.

Don't feed refuse or tainted food. No cat can be healthy or thrive on such diet.

Don't feed the cat canned salmon.

It is not very nutritious and an over amount causes poisoning, evidenced by a falling out of the hair.

Don't expect your cat to provide sufficiently for itself. You or charitable friends must look after its needs.

Don't condemn a cat that is compelled to get its living out of doors, if it preys upon birds.

Don't expect your cat to keep the premises clear of mice and rats, if you persist in overfeeding it.

Don't under any consideration leave your cat to shift for itself when you are away from home or the house is vacant. To abandon your cat is criminal, cowardly and inhumane.

Don't fail to brush a cat at least once, and preferably twice a day.

Don't fail to provide cats with water at all times.

Don't deprive cats of catnip and grass, which are highly conducive to their health. Grass acts as an emetic and enables them to throw off from the stomach all indigestible substances.

Don't forget that cleanliness and comfort are necessary to the health and happiness of cats or kittens.

How to Chloroform a Cat

Saturate some absorbent cotton with two ounces of good chloroform. While the cat is eating or lying quietly, place over it a box, or tub or bucket, if a small animal, being as careful as possible not to frighten it. Raise one side of the box high enough to admit the cotton underneath, then lower quickly and place a weight on top sufficient to prevent any possible escape of the cat. Do not disturb the box for at least half an hour. If these instructions have been followed with care the animal's life will be extinct and the taking of it will have been done in a humane manner.

It is very cruel to treat animals, which man has domesticated and taken into his home, as though they were still in a wild state. Cats and dogs should be kept indoors at night, and given a warm, comfortable bed.

Your dog can protect your property much better if kept indoors, where burglars cannot hurt or kill him. All animals should be fed abundantly and regularly and cats especially should have a plentiful breakfast before being given their liberty in the morning, as it is hungry cats which hunt birds. Also feed cats regularly and plentifully in order that they may be strong of muscle, and quick of eye and paw, and so keep your homes and barns clear of the active mouse, and the wily, energetic rat. The idea that cats should be poorly fed, in order that they may be good mousers and rat-ters, is a very cruel and ignorant one, as there is nothing better for this work than a strong, well-fed cat, who catches them because his instinct tells him that this is his work, and not because he wishes to eat them. A well-fed cat does not, as a rule, often eat rats or mice, and much of this diet would sicken him.

Animals should always have kept for them, both in summer and winter, where they can go to it at will, a plentiful supply of clean, fresh water. Many dogs, supposed to be mad, have been found only to be suffering for the lack of it. Birds also, and especially those in cages, should be well supplied with water.

M. C. Y.

From Human Education Leaflet No. 8.

Please Preserve This Copy for Reference

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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 FREUND, I. H.
 FREY, CHARLES DANIEL.
 FRIEND, HENRY.
 FRY, M. & Co.
 FULLER, CHARLES H.
 FULLER & FULLER Co.
 FURST, CONRAD.

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 GAGE, MRS. ALBERT S.
 GAGE BROTHERS & Co.
 GARDNER, JAMES P.
 GARDNER, MRS. RICHARD M.
 GARDNER, W. H. & G. A.
 GARVEY, B. S.
 GAYLORD, W. S.
 GEETS, LUMBARD & Co.
 GILCHRIST, JOHN F.
 GILLETTE, EDWIN F.
 GINDELE COMPANY, CHARLES W.
 GINN & Co.
 GLESSNER, J. J.
 GOEDKE, E. J.
 GOLDIE, MRS. ROBERT.
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 GOODMAN, K. S.
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 GOODRICH TRANSIT Co.
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 GORMAN, MISS HARRIET.
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 GRAHAM, GEORGE W.
 GRAHAM, WALTER.
 GRASSIE, JAMES E.
 GRAUE, JOHN GEO.
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 GREEN, GEORGE LUMBER Co.
 GREEN, MISS MARY POMEROY.
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 GREVE, CHARLES.
 GROSS, CHARLES.
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 HAMLIN, GEORGE J.
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 HANKEY, JAMES P.
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 HEDBERG, ARTHUR.
 HEG, ERNEST.
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 INSULL, SAMUEL.
 ISHAM, RALPH.

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STEARNS, MRS. R. I.

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SWEITZER, ROBERT M.

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TAFT, LORADO.

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TYLER & HIPPAH.

TYRELL, FREDERICK S.

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UHLIN, EDGAR J.

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UHLIN, EDWARD G.

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UNITED BREWERIES CO.

UNITED STATES BREWING CO.

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VALENTINE, L. L.

VAN PELT, GEORGE H.

VAN VECHTEN, RALPH.

VIERLING, LOUIS.

VONDRA, EDWARD F.

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WAHL, ALBERT.

WAKEM, J. WALLACE

WALKER, ANNIE J.

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WEINER, I. H.

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WENTWORTH, MOSES J.

WESTERVELT, GEORGE P.

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WHEELER, MRS. LINN E.

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WOLFF, MRS. LOUIS.

WOOD BROTHERS.

WRENN, MISS ETHEL P.

WRIGLEY, WM., JR., CO.

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YEOMANS, EDWARD.

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YOUNG, THOMAS S.

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ZIEHME, MRS. A. E.

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From Her Father

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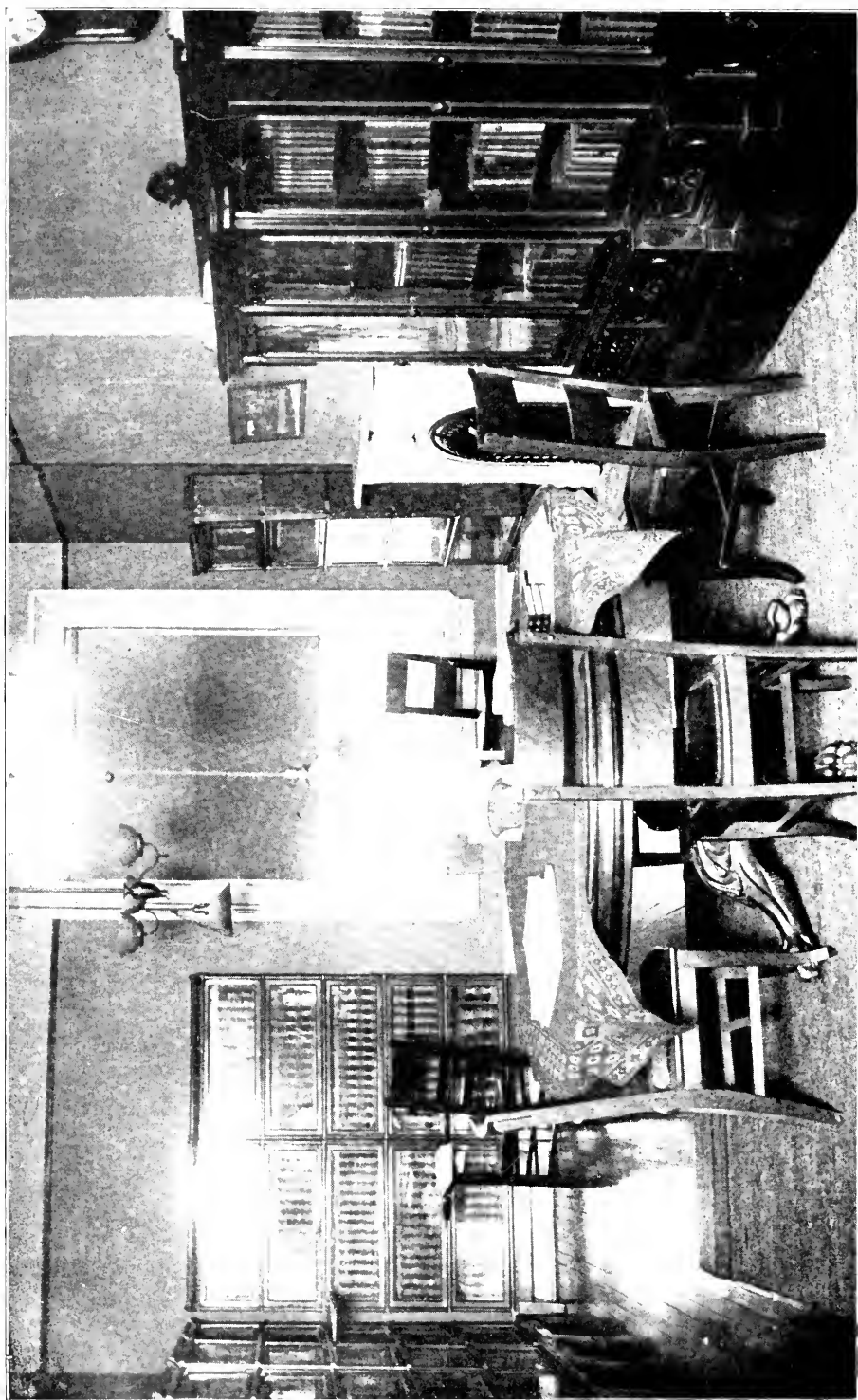
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FISK, DAVID B.	SPRAGUE, OTHO S. A.
FOSTER, JOHN H.	STILES, I. N.
FOSTER, MRS. NANCY S.	STONE, LEANDER.
HARRISON, MRS. U. L.	STONE, SAMUEL.
HASKELE, MRS. CAROLINE E.	STURGES, MRS. MARY D.
HASKELL, FREDERICK.	TALCOTT, MANCER.
HARVEY, T. W.	TALCOTT, MRS. MARY A.
JONES, JOHN.	TAYLOR, H. P.
KELLY, MRS. ELIZABETH G.	TREE, LAMBERT.
KING, HENRY W.	WAHL, CHRISTIAN.
LAFLIN, MATHEW.	WEBSTER, MRS. MARY M.
LONDON, ALBERT W.	WELLS, MOSES D.
LAWRENCE, E. F.	WHEELER, C. GILBERT.
	WRIGHT, JOSEPH.
	YOUNG, OTTO.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN.....	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS.....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS.....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING.....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL.....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.....	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD.....	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON.....	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911
WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886	1912
JOSEPH WRIGHT	1910	1913
JOHN T. DALE.....	1891	1914
MRS. JAMES M. WALKER	1876	1916



LIBRARY AND DIRECTORS' ROOM

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

Thursday, February 1st, 1917

The forty-eighth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Home Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 1st, A. D., 1917.

There were present: Mr. Henry L. Frank, Mr. Charles C. Curtiss, Mr. Howard E. Perry, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. John L. Shortall, Mr. Charles E. Murison, Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Mrs. Mary Babcock, Mr. O. W. Odell of Chicago Heights, Illinois.

The President called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. Murison, which was seconded by Miss Ewing and unanimously carried, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report of the Society.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Henry L. Frank; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. George A. H. Scott, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt and Mr. Charles E. Murison.

The President then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is the Forty Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society. During the year 1916 the Society has sustained cordial relations with all Societies and Agencies coming in touch with its activities in Illinois and in other States and Countries.

The exigency of war has directed the attention of humanitarians to the necessity of rendering organized aid to the government in caring for the sick and wounded animals in its armies. The War Department has indicated to The American Humane Association that such assistance would be very gratefully received by the War Department. The American Red Star Animal Relief was organized in June, 1916, under the auspices of The American Humane Association, to assist our Government in case of war.

The Society's membership has been sustained and closes the year strong and with symptoms of increase in growth. It is most desirable that the Society should have a larger membership.

The Executive Committee has met monthly usually on the first Tuesday of each month to review and discuss the affairs and work of the Society. At each meeting the Treasurer makes an exhaustive and detailed report showing the financial condition from month to month. The Secretary makes a detailed report of the work done by the Society in the prevention of cruelty. In addition, I might indicate, some of the matters relating to the policy and welfare of the Society receiving the attention of the Committee during the year just passed:

The question of the Society electing to provide and pay compensation for accidental injuries to employees in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Illinois.

The question of obtaining consents from property owners and permits from the city for the erection of more fountains in the city.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union through its President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, asked the Society to take over and operate the Frances E. Willard Fountain at Monroe and La Salle Streets, Chicago. After considerable discussion it was resolved that the request be declined with the suggestion that the fountain be placed in some Park or Public Place in the city where its artistic design would be more appreciated and better preserved and the fountain kept in good running order.

The advisability of selling the Society's property at 1332 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

Necessary repairs on the Society's Building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue.

The improvement of the ambulance equipment.

The problem of heating the garage during the severe cold weather has been a difficult one to solve satisfactorily. We are now installing the means for supplying sufficient heat from the boiler in the Society's Building, in order to have one heating plant supply heat to both buildings.

The annual contribution of Fifty Dollars to the American Humane Association was directed to be made by the Society. The President appointed as delegates to attend the Fortieth Meeting of The American Humane Association held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 16, 17, 18 and 19, Miss Ewing, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. Scott and the President. Three of the delegates named, the President, the Secretary and the Editor of the Humane Advocate attended the meeting and were on the program contributing their mite to the general fund of knowledge and experience, and took an active part in the business and work of the convention. The convention was well attended and successful.

In April the Society invited representatives from the Police Department, The Cartage Club, The Team Owners' Association, to a dinner at the Society's Building to discuss the question of erecting more fountains, of advocating the use of the ply-well or some means of improving the condition of the overloaded and overworked draught horse.

The question of the proper shoeing of horses during the winter season to enable them to hold a footing on ice covered streets, has also been discussed by our Executive Committee, and I desire to draw your attention to an able article on "shoeing" in the January Advocate written by Mr. P. E. Finnegan, Secretary and Treasurer of The Joseph Stockton Transfer Co. and President of the Chicago Cartage Club.

In April Mr. Charles C. Curtiss, one of our esteemed directors, presented to the Society an engraving of two fine horses' heads, now hanging in the Library—a most acceptable and appropriate gift for this Society.

The question of appointing two delegates from The Illinois Humane Society to represent it at the meetings of the Chicago Central Council of Social Agencies, with voting power, was discussed very carefully by our Executive Committee, and it was deemed the proper policy of the Society to refrain from appointing delegates with voting power, but to co-operate in every other way necessary to maintain the cordial relations always existing between the social agencies of the city and state.

John Alexander Cooper & Co., Certified Public Accountants, have just finished the audit, showing the finances of the Society to be in satisfactory condition. The finances of the Society have also been audited by its Auditing Committee.

The report of the Committee on Laws will show the present condition of estates in which the Society is interested as a legatee.

Since our last Annual Meeting the Society has lost in the death of Mrs. James M. Walker, an old and valued friend, a director of the Society since 1876. Mrs. Walker died April 19, 1916, in her 79th year.

On July 18, 1916, a tragedy occurred on the West side of our city, which took the life of a brave police officer, Stuart N. Dean, a police officer for 27 years and a humane officer for 23 years. He was shot and killed while bravely attempting to arrest a maniac who was endangering the lives of citizens by the reckless use of firearms. Dean was detailed to the Society by the City of Chicago about 26 years ago and acted as a humane officer for 23 years, engaged in the special work of the prevention of cruelty. About three years ago when all detailed police officers were called back on the Chicago Police Force, Dean was obliged to give up the work of a humane officer for the work of a police officer. He was a faithful humane officer, the friend in need of many people and especially of children in distress.

A detailed account of the work of the Society will appear in the various reports.

JOHN L. SHORTALL,
President.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Cavanagh and unanimously carried, that the address of the President be accepted and placed on file and that the President be thanked for his work in behalf of the Society during the year.

The President then called for a report from the Secretary, which was read as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Chicago, February 1, 1917.

To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,575
Children involved.....	3,251
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	1,765
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	54
Children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	34
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	164
In Court of Domestic Relations.....	111
In Police Courts.....	48
In County Courts.....	3
In Justice Courts.....	2
Fines imposed, \$1,196.00; and costs, \$142.00.....	\$1,338.00
31 defendants were ordered to pay an aggregate of \$194.25 each week for support of families.	
1 defendant ordered to pay \$500.00 to settle in full.	
20 defendants were placed on probation for one year pending good behavior towards their families.	
33 defendants were sent to the House of Correction for short terms, from one week to one year, for failure to pay fines imposed and obey orders of Court.	
Persons admonished.....	614

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 2 Abusing family.
- 1 Assault.
- 1 Assault and battery on wife.
- 4 Contributing to delinquency.
- 16 Contributing to dependency.

- 5 Cruelly beating children.
- 1 Cruelly beating 4 months old baby.
- 1 Tying boy to bedpost with dog chain around his neck and leaving him while he was at work.
- 1 Scratching boy's feet with needle.
- 1 Holding boy while mother scratched his feet with needle.
- 1 Delinquency.
- 33 Dependency.
- 34 Disorderly conduct.
- 2 Drinking and abusing family.
- 86 Failing to provide proper food, drink and shelter for family, or non-support.
- 4 Failing to obey order of Court to support family.
- 1 Non-support and drunkenness.
- 1 Beating wife and not giving proper support.
- 1 Beating grandmother 80 years old.
- 2 Insanity.

The work done cannot be justly estimated from the number and variety of cases taken into the Courts. The best work a Society does at the present time is preventive work, i. e., if the work of prevention is intelligent and successful the benefit is greater and more lasting to all concerned. Especially so is this the case with families on the verge of dependency and in cases of delinquency. The first to detect and feel the approach of a condition of dependency is the mother and she too often is the last to complain.

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	3,038
Animals relieved.....	15,531
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	824
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	482
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	846
Teamsters and others admonished.....	1,807
Cases prosecuted.....	97
Fines imposed, \$456.00; and costs, \$324.25.....	\$780.25

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 27 Working animals unfit for service. Weak, old, infirm, sore, thin and lame.
- 20 Cruelly kicking, beating and jerking work animals.
- 1 Cruelly shooting horse.
- 1 Cutting horse's eye.
- 1 Sticking horse in head with iron bar and killing it.
- 5 Overloading, overworking and overdriving.
- 1 Tying and hobbling horse's forefeet together and turning it out on lot where horse fell down and could not get up.
- 11 Failing to provide proper food, drink and shelter for animals.
- 1 Stealing fly nets off horses and selling them.
- 1 Cruelly killing cat by striking it with a board.
- 5 Beating, torturing and abusing dogs.
- 1 Operating on dog.
- 1 Breaking dog's paw.
- 1 Scalding a dog.
- 2 Cruelly torturing and mutilating chickens
- 2 Larceny of 10 chickens.
- 1 Larceny of pipes.
- 1 Breaking leg of goose.
- 1 Poisoning pigeons.
- 1 Assault and battery.
- 8 Disorderly conduct.

- 2 Obtaining money under false pretenses. (Horse trading cases.)
- 1 Buying stolen property.
- 1 Receiving stolen property.

The steady decrease in the number of work animals, coupled with the increasing tonnage moved shows us plainly the increased use of the motor truck. The pleasure automobile has nearly eliminated the buggy horse. In 1910 there were about 4,000 buggy horses in use in the city. Today there are scarcely 1,000. The same decrease occurred with carriage horses. In 1910 there were about 2,000. Today there are about 400. With work horses, the decrease is not so great. The great army of work horses has been slow to give way before the motor truck, but it is gradually doing so at the rate of about 10 per cent a year. In the last five years the number of work horses has decreased from about 71,000 to about 59,000. That is to say, 12,000 have been supplanted. The advent of the light motor truck within the last year is taking the place of many light delivery horses. The heavy motor truck is taking the heavy burden from the overloaded and overworked draught horse. Whatever may be the controversy between the merits of the work horse and the motor truck, we must acknowledge the motor truck to be the friend in need of the horse.

Fifty-four fountains have been in operation in the city during the year. Eleven of these have been kept running during the winter at places where water was most needed.

Two new fountains were erected at the Haven School in June to replace the old ones.

One fountain was shipped to Ford City, Pa.

Two fountains were shipped to Winnetka, Ill., and erected there by the Village of Winnetka.

One Fountain was removed from Noble and Cornelia Streets, Chicago.

One fountain was removed from Wells and Superior Streets, Chicago.

The fountain at the Water Works on Chicago Avenue was wrecked by an automobile in August and re-erected by the City of Chicago.

Twenty fountains have been erected in the state outside of Chicago since the first erection of fountains by the Society.

Sixty-one fountains have been sold and shipped to other states for use there.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT

Four hundred and eighty-two horses have been carried by the ambulance of the Society in the last eleven months of the year. In July during the severe hot weather 103 horses were hauled. The Ford runabout has been rendering good service. It is unsurpassed as a means of giving prompt service in times of accident or injury to animals.

The Humane Advocate has been distributed gratis to all members and contributors; to 137 Agents and Branch Societies; to 34 Municipal Court Judges; to 45 Police Sergeants; to 50 Mounted Police Officers, and to a miscellaneous list of 63, making a total of about 1,200 copies monthly.

Three thousand Annual Reports were distributed to administrative officers throughout the State and to Humane Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty all over the world.

As in former years the services of the Society have been freely given to relieve distress. Counsel and advice have been given in many cases not strictly within the scope of the Society's work. The Society's relations with all co-operating agencies have been cordial.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Secretary's report, it was moved by Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. Frank and unanimously carried, that the report of the Secretary be accepted and placed on file, and that the Secretary be thanked therefor.

On motion of Mr. Cavanagh, which was seconded by Mr. Frank and unanimously carried, the reading of the following report on Branch Societies and Agencies was passed, as it was to be published in full in the Annual Report of the Society. The Secretary, however, gave a substantial resume of the report.

REPORT ON BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES

There are 30 Societies and 42 Agencies working in 56 cities (40 counties) of the State.

Reports have been received from 32 Societies and Agencies working in 28 Counties of the State, as follows:

ALTON, Madison County.	OAK PARK, Cook County.
BELVIDERE, Boone County.	PANA, Christian County.
BLOOMINGTON, McLean County.	PEORIA, Peoria County.
CAIRO, Alexander County.	PRINCETON, Bureau County.
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign County.	QUINCY, Adams County.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Cook County.	ROCHELLE, Ogle County.
DIXON, Lee County.	ROCKFORD, Winnebago County.
EAST ST. LOUIS, St. Clair County.	ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island County.
EDWARDSVILLE, Madison County.	SAVANNA, Carroll County.
GENESEO, Henry County.	SHELBYVILLE, Shelby County.
GRAYVILLE, White County.	ST. CHARLES, Kane County.
HARVARD, McHenry County.	THAWVILLE, Iroquois County.
HAVANA, Mason County.	WAUKEGAN, Lake County.
KANKAKEE, Kankakee County.	WHEATON, DuPage County.
MACOMB, McDonough County.	WINNETKA, Cook County.
MT. CARMEL, Wabash County.	WOODSTOCK, McHenry County.

From these reports we find that 386 complaints regarding cruelty to children have been attended to. 696 children have been directly benefited; 133 children have been placed in homes, temporarily or otherwise; and 87 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. Concerning the relief work for animals, we find that 1,584 complaints of cruelty to animals were attended to; 1,562 animals were relieved; 901 animals were humanely destroyed, and 57 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

The Branch Societies and special Agents throughout the State receive The National Humane Review gratis as a result of the contribution made to The American Humane Association by The Illinois Humane Society, amounting to fifty dollars each year. The Humane Advocate is also circulated gratis among the Branch Societies and Special Agents.

Mr. Fred J. Swift was appointed a Special Agent of the Society for Fulton County, Illinois, on March 22, 1916, at the request of the Canton Humane Society, to succeed Mr. Leonard J. Smith, who moved out of the State.

The appointments of Special Agents for Melvin, Ford County, and Carrollton, Greene County, are now pending.

On March 8, 1916, Mr. Fred Pertit, of Carpentersville, Kane County, resigned as Special Agent of the Society, stating that he had changed his occupation and wished to resign as he could not attend to the duties.

The Society was notified of the death of Mr. W. L. Bristol, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cairo Branch Society in Alexander County, on November 14, 1916.

TABLE SHOWING WORK OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS.

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK				ANIMAL WORK			
		Com- plaints	Re- futed	Placed in Homes	Prose- cutions	Com- plaints	Re- futed	Il- lame- nary De- ported	Prose- cutions
Alton Humane Society.....	Madison	50	40	20	15	100	50	41	2
Bloomington Humane Society.....	McLean	3	57	14	6	60	35	8	
Boone County Branch Society.....	Boone	3	7			35	16	10	
Carroll Branch Society.....	Alexander	No Det	alled Re port.			No Det	alled Re port.		
Carroll County Branch Society.....	Carroll					7	2	4	
Champaign County Humane Society.....	Champaign					125	36		
Dixon, Wm. G. Kent, Special Agent.....	Lee	15	15	25		20	20		
Edwardsville Branch Society.....	Madison					18			
Geneseo Auxiliary Committee.....	Henry					3	6	1	
Grayville, Ed. F. Johnson, Special Agent.....	White		6			6	2	2	
Havana Branch Society.....	McHenry	1	1			6	3	1	
Havana Humane Society.....	Mason	4	2			20	20	4	
Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Special Agent.....	Kankakee	1				147	22	8	
Lake County Humane Society.....	Lake	26	106	9		51	40	2	
McDonough County Humane Society.....	McDonough	6	12	2		12	10		
Mc. Carmel, D. L. Met Intock, Special Agent.....	Walash	1	14	14		15	74		
Oak Park, Fred M. Krueger, Special Agent.....	Cook					5	4	190	
Pana, W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.....	Christian	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	
Princeton, W. L. Kendall, Special Agent.....	Bureau					2			
Quincy Humane Society.....	Adams	50	100		15	150	500	66	8
Rochelle, Mrs. Jas. C. Foster.....	Ogle	3	7			6	12		
Rock Island County Humane Society.....	Rock Island	1	12			174	33	20	
Shelbyville, Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Special Agent.....	Shelby	No Det	alled Re port.			No Det	alled Re port.		
St. Charles, M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.....	Kane	3	1	1		7	20	1	
St. Clair County Humane Society.....	St. Clair	120	302	42	42	66	36	21	22
Union, Wm. F. Vallette, Special Agent.....	DuPage					4	2	1	
Winnebago County Branch Society.....	Winnebago	5	6			431	500	339	1
Winnetka, Waino M. Peterson, Special Agent.....	Cook	3			2	4		137	
Woodstock Humane Society.....	McHenry	2							
Chicago Heights Branch Society.....	Cook			23	6	25	26	4	2
Peoria Humane Society.....	Peoria					79	76	92	2
Thawville, Peter Wallis, Special Agent.....	Troquois					7	11	15	
Total.....		383	696	133	87	1,584	1,562	901	37

The President then called upon the Treasurer for a report, which was read as follows:

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1916.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Governing Life Membership.....	\$ 200.00	
Life Membership	100.00	
Governing Membership	25.00	
Investment Loans—Repayments and Investments....	51,642.61	\$57,670.00
Annabel Blaine Fountain Fund—Interest accrued to July 1, 1916.....	28.03	
Fountains—three sold at cost.....	186.00	
Totals	\$52,181.64	\$57,670.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Dues and Contributions—general.....	\$ 3,517.75	
Contributions—for specific purposes	14.00	\$ 14.00
Fines received and refunds to branch societies.....	216.73	25.00
Interest from all sources and revenue from estates in trust	14,152.65	43.99
1332 Washington Boulevard—rental and expense....	411.89	214.82
Ambulance—revenue and expense.....	2,371.00	3,066.77
Fountains—operation and maintenance.....	68.53	1,650.84
"Humane Advocate"—contribution and expense....	2.00	1,847.28
Law, office and general expense.....	.26	6,730.53
Officers' salaries and expenses.....	44.00	4,939.95
House expenses		1,745.76
E. Washington Heights lots—1915 taxes.....		22.61
Totals	\$20,798.81	\$20,301.55
Grand totals	\$72,980.45	\$77,971.55
January 1, 1916, balance in Treasurer's hands.....	10,080.24	
December 31, 1916, balance in Treasurer's hands....		5,089.14
	\$83,060.69	\$83,060.69

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1916

Overdraft—January 1, 1916.....	\$ 447.11	
Receipts for year.....		\$20,798.81
Disbursements for year.....	20,301.55	
Two fountains erected and taken from Fountain Prop- erty Account	124.00	
Overdraft—December 31, 1916.....		73.85
	\$20,872.66	\$20,872.66

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago, Illinois,
February 1, 1917.

CHARLES E. MURISON,
Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Treasurer's report, it was moved by Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. Schmidt and unanimously carried, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file, and that the Treasurer be thanked for his painstaking work on behalf of the Society during the year.

The Treasurer thereupon read the report of John Alexander Cooper & Company, Certified Public Accountants, who audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1916, as follows:

January 29, 1917.

The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Illinois.

To the President and Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:—We have audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1916 and have pleasure in certifying to their correct and satisfactory condition. Statements and schedules as follows are submitted herewith:

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1917.

INCOME AND OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

SCHEDULE OF INCOME for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

SCHEDULE OF OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

FUND ACCOUNTS for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

Cash funds and investment securities were found to agree with the books of account and with the statements herewith.

Revenue from investments and estates in trust was accounted for in full; receipts from other sources agree with the records of the Secretary at the general office of the Society.

Proper vouchers were found for all disbursements.

Summarized and stated comparatively, the income and expense of the Society for the past three years have been as follows:

INCOME	1916	1915	1914
Dues and Contributions.....	\$ 3,517.75	\$ 3,984.37	\$ 5,314.90
Fines	191.73	116.61	246.00
Investment and Trust Revenue.....	14,283.12	14,311.56	13,246.77
Net Income	\$17,992.60	\$18,412.54	\$18,807.67
EXPENSE			
Field Operations	\$ 7,298.03	\$ 6,910.61	\$ 7,450.15
Humane Advocate	1,845.28	1,845.11	2,562.40
House Expense	1,745.76	1,593.31	1,608.42
Law, Office and General.....	6,730.27	6,911.56	7,186.43
Total Expense	\$17,619.34	\$17,260.59	\$18,807.40
Excess of Income over Expense.....	\$ 373.26	\$ 1,151.95	\$.27

As a result of the excess of income over expense of the past year as shown above, \$373.26, the overdraft of income and expense account has been reduced from \$447.11 as of January 1, 1916, to \$73.85 at the close of the year 1916. This continued evidence of a conservative financial policy is indeed gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ALEX' R COOPER & COMPANY,

Certified Public Accountants.

By Jno. A. Cooper, C. P. A.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet

January 1, 1917.

FUND ACCOUNTS.

Permanent Investment Fund No. 1 (Donations and Memberships)	\$311,693.61	
Permanent Investment Fund No. 2 (Endowments) ..	20,000.00	
Endowments in Trust.....	44,500.00	
Annabel Blaine Fund (Towards Fountain erection on Lake Park Ave.).....	955.38	\$377,148.99

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks and on hand, Treasurer.....	\$ 5,089.14	
Contingent Fund in Secretary's hands.....	100.00	

INVESTMENTS—

Loans—Real Estate security.....	\$231,500.00	
Loans—Miscellaneous	170.00	
Bonds and Participating Cert. Chi. Rys. Co. ..	4,775.00	

REAL ESTATE—

1332 Washington Blvd., improved..	6,000.00	
E. Washington Heights, vacant....	1,155.00	\$243,600.00

ESTATES IN TRUST—

Benj. F. Ferguson—Annuity, \$1,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, Invested Fund ..	5,000.00	
Lewis W. Stone, R. E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest) ..	7,500.00	
Nancy S. Foster—Invested Fund..	12,000.00	44,500.00

REAL ESTATE—OFFICE OF SOCIETY

(1145 S. Wabash Ave.).....	82,600.00	
MOTOR AMBULANCE	1,000.00	

FOUNTAINS ON HAND (Available for placement—three)

186.00

INCOME AND OUTLAY—Overdraft.....

73.85

\$377,148.99

Audited and certified as correct:

JOHN ALEX' R COOPER & COMPANY,

Chicago, Illinois,

Certified Public Accountants.

January 30, 1917.

By Jno. A. Cooper, C. P. A.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

INCOME AND OUTLAY.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

INCOME.

Dues and Contributions.....	\$ 3,517.75	
Fines	191.73	
Investment and Trust Revenue.....	14,283.12	\$17,992.60

OUTLAY.

Field Operations	\$ 7,298.03	
Humane Advocate Expense.....	1,845.28	
House Expense (1145 S. Wabash Avenue).....	1,745.76	
Law, Office and General Expense.....	6,730.27	\$17,619.34
Excess of income for year 1916.....	\$	373.26
Overdraft January 1, 1916.....		447.11
Overdraft January 1, 1917.....	\$	73.85

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS—

Dues—Annual Members (479).....	\$ 2,395.00	
Governing Members (21).....	315.00	
Branch Members (2).....	4.00	
Contributions—General	803.75	\$ 3,517.75

FINES COLLECTED.....	216.73	
Less—Refund to Branch Societies.....	25.00	\$ 191.73

INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE—

Interest on Loan and Bond Investments..	\$11,882.86	
Interest on Bank Balances	249.47	
Benjamin F. Ferguson, Annuity.....	1,000.00	
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, Income from Trust..	213.14	
Lewis W. Stone, Income from Trust.....	242.11	
Nancy S. Foster, Income from Trust.....	521.08	
1332 Washington Blvd., Rents collected..	\$411.89	
1332 Washington Blvd., Expense.....	214.82	197.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,305.73	
E. Washington Heights Lots, taxes.....	22.61	\$44,283.12

(Schedule "A")

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

OUTLAY ACCOUNTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

FIELD OPERATIONS—

Field Officers—Salaries	\$4,221.00	
Field Officers—Expense	674.95	\$4,895.95

Ambulances, Veterinary and Officers' Auto
Expense—

Driver's salary and horse service.....	\$1,600.00	
Operating expense and Veterinary at- tendance	1,466.77	

	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,066.77	
Less Revenue from ambulances.....	2,371.00	695.77

Fountain Expense—

Salary	\$ 895.00	
Placement and Maintenance.....	811.31	1,706.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$7,298.03

HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE—

Editor's Salary	\$ 900.00	
Printing Expense and Incidentals.....	824.00	
Postage for Distribution.....	123.28	\$1,847.28

Less Contribution Revenue.....	2.00	1,845.28
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REPORT SHOWING WORK THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

No record extant of work

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1891.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.
Complaints investigated.....	15796	2898	1625	1631	2331	2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4187
Children rescued.....	5057	1120	1252	1238	1254	1015	1302	1122	375	497	582	636	50
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	970	291	420	502	619	508	431	413	346	350	255	257	37
Drivers and owners admonished.....	9313	980	560	317	782	858	804	835	680	858	744	959	77
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	1215	130	68	75	141	149	379	256	273	405	257	376	28
Animals removed by ambulance.....	388	111	93	112	77	133	180	209	154	133	126	146	17
Disabled animals destroyed.....	1594	316	157	133	194	213	275	254	319	281	201	182	14
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	1469	66	78	51	67	95	147	117	53	166	104	94	13
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	202	40	17	22	33	35	54	34	41	22	58	50	4
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29	.....	34	.....	38	42	4
Branch Societies and Agencies.....	2	.....	4	13	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HISTORICAL POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877 to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Stock Yards at City of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, 1905 to 1913; Bernard Shine, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882 The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd W. Peck. In 1897 the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901 the Society provided its own horses for ambulances.

K IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO

SOCIETY FROM 1878 to 1917

work from 1869 to 1878

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.

WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910, to February, 1911.

t from February, 1911, to ———.

May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.	Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913.	Feb. 1, 1913, to Jan. 31, 1914.	Feb. 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1915, to Jan. 31, 1916.	Feb. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916.	
2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	5399	5240	5180	5134	4710	4613	12823
456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	3107	2433	1613	1350	1990	1765	4641
385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	105	103	88	129	96	54	7566
889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	11689	11664	2119	1400	576	1807	79203
375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	663	811	1147	1131	923	824	22383
134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	290	270	219	412	461	435	482	7383
153	227	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	197	414	348	405	581	738	813	763	846	11783
149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	166	291	220	140	96	97	6366
56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	202	209	126	133	226	164	2266
44	.....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	63	63	57	60	60	58	55	53
51					60		64	64	67	80	78	81	79	80	70	71	72		73

HUMANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

In 1905 the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements. In February, 1913, the Society purchased a motor ambulance. In 1915 the Society was presented with an automobile for emergency work.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884 the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893 the Society was presented with its property at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

In 1893, in connection with the American Humane Association, the Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, which won honorable mention, a diploma and medal awarded by the exhibition.

October 11, 12 and 13, 1893, a Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute, presided over by Mr. John G. Shortall. This was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907 it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held in Chicago under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held in Chicago under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a lecture room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

HOUSE EXPENSE—(1145 S. Wabash Ave.)

House Officer's and Matron's Salaries....	\$1,020.00	
Fuel and Light.....	369.54	
Alterations, Repairs and Incidentals.....	340.45	
Insurance	15.77	1,745.76

LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE—

Law Officer	\$3,250.00	
Office Salaries	2,385.00	
Printing, Stationery, Postage and Incidentals	612.73	
Telephone	265.16	
Conventions	54.88	
American Humane Assn. dues.....	50.00	
Association of Commerce, subscription....	50.00	
Audit Fee	62.50	\$6,730.27

(Schedule "B")

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

FUND ACCOUNTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 1.

January 1, 1916, Balance.....	\$311,368.61
Governing Life Membership.....	200.00
Life Membership	100.00
Governing Membership	25.00
January 1, 1917, Balance.....	\$311,693.61

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND No. 2.

January 1, 1916, Balance—Unchanged.....	\$ 20,000.00
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ANNABEL BLAINE FOUNTAIN FUND.

January 1, 1916, Balance.....	\$ 927.35
Interest accrued to June 30, 1916, on saving account.....	28.03
January 1, 1917, Balance.....	\$ 955.38

(Schedule "C")

The following report of the Auditing Committee was then read:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., February 1, 1917.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1916, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities and property as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

SOLOMON STURGES.
 RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.
 GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. Cavanagh, which was seconded by Miss Ewing and unanimously carried, the report of the Auditing Committee was accepted and placed on file.

The President then called for a report of the Committee on Laws, which was read as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS

For the year ending Thursday, February 1, 1917, inclusive:

Estates wherein THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY is interested:

1. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased, heretofore reported. Society's share of income received in 1916, \$242.11.
2. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. Nothing further since Annual Report in 1916.
3. Estate of Josephine De Zeng, deceased. Nothing further since Annual Report in 1916.
4. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased. Received reports from Trustee for years 1915-1916.
5. Estate of David Russell Greene, deceased. Nothing further since Annual Report in 1916.
6. Estate of Augustus I. Lewis, deceased. Nothing further since Annual Report in 1916.
7. Estate of Louise May Whitehouse, deceased. Will filed for probate in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, and proved, said decedent having died at Chicago, Illinois, March 29th, 1916; The Northern Trust Company named as Executor thereof, and Trustees of residuary Estate; and the Will provides that from the net income of the trust estate, \$2800.00 in the aggregate per year is to be paid, semi-annually, to three certain named life beneficiaries, and that the balance of the net income of said trust estate is to be paid, semi-annually, to this Society and four other named charitable institutions, in equal shares; and that after the death of the three named beneficiaries, this Society is to receive one-fifth of the net income of said trust estate, semi-annually, "to be used, in its discretion, in the erection of street fountains in the City of Chicago; and, if not used for such street fountains, then to be used in carrying out the charitable purposes of said Society."
8. Estate of Emily Moe, deceased. Will filed for probate and set for hearing on January 30th, 1917, in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, said decedent having departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, September 21st, 1916; Petition of Gustav Hallbom for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed filed; and, contingent upon the non-existence of the congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod in Chicago, the Will provides that "the Chicago Humane Society" is to receive \$1,000.00.
9. Estate of Margaret Behrendt, deceased. Will filed for probate and set for hearing on March 30th, 1917, in Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, said decedent having departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, on January 20th, 1917. Notice of this has just come to the Society at the time of preparation of this Report, and Will has not as yet been examined to determine the Society's interest thereunder.

The report relative to cases in criminal courts and other courts will be found covered by the report of the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SHORTALL,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

Chicago, February 1, 1917.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Committee on Laws, it was moved by Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. Perry and unanimously carried, that the report be accepted and placed on file.

The President then called for a report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Cavanagh read the following report:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That The Illinois Humane Society, recognizing the valuable aid of publicity in humane work, hereby expresses its thanks and appreciation to the press of this city and throughout the state for the interest manifested in the work of the prevention of cruelty, and thanks the proprietors, publishers and editors for favorable comments and kind mention regarding the work of the Society.

The Society hereby expresses its appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, the Assistant General Superintendent of Police, and to all police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for assistance given the Society's officers in carrying on their work and also for the interest shown by them all in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty.

The Society desires to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the valuable aid and assistance given it by the Acting Captain and the officers and men of the mounted squadron.

The Society expresses its appreciation of the many courtesies and valuable assistance given it by the Superintendent of Streets, the Assistant Superintendent of Streets and the superintendents of many of the wards in the city in the work of cleaning, salting, cinderling and sanding bridges, inclines, streets and alleys throughout the city, these officials having responded to the calls of the Society to the best of their ability and to the extent of their capacity to aid us.

That the Society, as far as possible, lend its aid to the Street Department of the city to procure an adequate appropriation to enable the Superintendent of Streets and the Ward Superintendents to keep the streets in a safe condition for animal traffic during the slippery winter weather either by sanding, cinderling or otherwise, and also to procure the necessary equipment for such work, such as sand sprinkling vehicles, etc.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visit the Society's office when they are in Chicago.

That this Society expresses to its humane officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation of the work done during the year in behalf of the Society by its President, its Treasurer and the members of its Executive Committee for their time and effort in behalf of the Society in attending the meetings held at the Society's building during the year.

The Society desires to thank Mr. Charles C. Curtiss for the gift of a picture of two horses' heads now hanging in the library of the Society.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, in the death of MRS. JAMES M. WALKER, on April 19, 1916, in her 79th year, the Society lost a constant friend,

And Whereas, she had been a Director of The Illinois Humane Society ever since the year 1876, manifesting during that time a great interest in the work of the Society. She was one of the organizers of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She was for many years prominently identified with and an active force in the benevolent and charity work of the City of Chicago.

Be it Therefore Resolved, That this Society here give expression to its great sorrow at the loss of a valued friend and extend its sincere sympathy to the family in its bereavement.

Whereas, on the 18th day of July, 1916, STUART N. DEAN was shot and killed while in the performance of his duty as a police officer while bravely attempting to protect the lives of citizens from the reckless use of firearms by a maniac,

And Whereas, he had been on the Chicago police force for twenty-seven years and had been detailed for work with this Society for twenty-three years and during all that period he was so detailed to the Society, performed his duties as a humane officer with a great heart and always great sympathy for those in distress,

And Whereas, during the course of his employment as a humane officer, he was the means of relieving many young children from a condition of danger and distress and was very active in the prevention of cruelty to animals,

And Whereas, he was called back with many other police officers on detail by the City of Chicago three years ago to do regular police duty, in the performance of which he met his untimely death,

Be It Resolved, That this Society express its great sorrow at the tragic though brave death of one of its oldest humane officers and co-workers and extend its sincere sympathy to his widow in her bereavement.

On motion of Mr. Cavanagh, which was seconded by Mr. Schmidt and unanimously carried by a rising vote, these resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, read the report of the Committee on Nominations recommending the election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D., 1920, the following persons:

Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter,	Charles E. Murison,
Miss Ruth Ewing,	Ferd. W. Peck,
Henry L. Frank,	Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck,
Henry N. Hart,	Howard E. Perry,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Hugh J. McBirney.

There being no other nominations, it was moved by Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. Schmidt and unanimously carried, that the Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot for the election of the persons named as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D., 1920. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot, as directed, and the persons named were duly elected Directors.

There being no other business to come before the meeting, Mr. Henry L. Frank claimed his time-honored privilege of making the motion to adjourn, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh and unanimously carried.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building, February 1st, 1916, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee of the Society for the ensuing year.

The President called the meeting to order.

The following named persons were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
SOLOMON STURGES	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH	RICHARD E. SCHMIDT
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
MISS RUTH EWING	CHARLES E. MURISON

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JOHN L. SHORTALL	SOLOMON STURGES
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On motion the meeting then adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Article One

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

Article Two

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on

the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

Article Three

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

Article Four

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting of the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a

second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected, and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Five

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

Article Six

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Seven

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

Article Eight

The corporate seal of the Society shall be:



Article Nine

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Report of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

Article Ten

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

Article Eleven

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a

written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

Article Twelve

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

Article Thirteen

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon the proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

Article Fourteen

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

Article Fifteen

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

Article Sixteen

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

Article Seventeen

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1915-1916)

Concerning Cruelty to Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 42a hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates, shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

First. By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, or mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second. By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third. By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

Abandoning Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 42H.—*Penalty for Abandoning Child.* That when any child under the age of one year shall be abandoned by its parents, guardian or any other person having legal control or custody thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Abandonment of Wife or Children

See An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, said wife being in destitute or in necessitous circumstances, or, without lawful excuse, to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases. See Laws 1915, page 470.

For Crimes Against Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42ha.

For Contributing to Delinquency of Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42hm.

For Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children

(Known as Juvenile Court Law.) See Chap. 23, Sees. 169-177.

Aid to Mothers and Children

See An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or whose husbands have deserted, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the County in which application for relief is made. And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided," approved June 30, 1913, in force July 1, 1913. Chap. 23, Sec. 298.

Law Regulating Employment of Children on Streets and Public Places

An ordinance passed July 8, 1912, regulating the employment of children on the streets and in public places.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city.

SEC. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

SEC. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to

desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer, who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Concerning Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every

person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever willfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

Enforcement of the Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

Animals and Birds Ferae Naturæ

An Act declaring certain animals and birds ferae naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals ferae naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership

and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

Mutilation of Horses

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly: That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Bird Day

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

Humane Educational Law

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead

animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

To Prevent Shooting of Live Pigeons, Fowl or Other Birds

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

Game

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

CHAP. 61. SEC. 3.—*What Birds Not to Be Killed.—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds.* 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-blackbird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the

following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as the swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidæ, commonly known as rails, and Gallinulæ, the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tattlers and curlews; the Callinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11.—*Ownership of Game in State.*—The ownership of and the title of all wild and game birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title of said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—*Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.—Penalty.* 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession, shall be subject for each offense to a fine of five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NOTE.—Many cities, towns and villages have ordinances relating to cruelty to children and animals.

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to give by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), to have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the Society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 40 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 becoming Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25 Which Includes Dues for 1 Year	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Branch Humane Society or Humane Agent:

A system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is found by experience to be effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty as is also the system of branch societies, and with the belief that an individual can represent this Society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town, or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, a humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Our principle in conducting this work is to exhaust all possible and reasonable means to educate and instruct those who are ignorant, because we feel that a large proportion of the cruelty existing is the effect of ignorance; but brutal men—(such are generally well known)—and also those who are indifferent to the law and cruel, must be brought under subjection to the law; and, under no circumstances, should you listen to any plea for mitigation of sentence or any favored treatment of a fairly tried case. This we cannot under any circumstances afford. Mitigation of sentence is within the power of the magistrate, but, of course, we must not play with the subject.

Procedure

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This Society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

The Illinois Humane Society

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and
vicinity, in the County of.....
and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint
.....of said
.....to act as its Special Agent,
for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county,
subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

FOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over fifty-five of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in use in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$72 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$132 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. The chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$72, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$132. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSIONS OF FOUNTAIN.

	Ft.	In.
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground.....	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste

cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should not be less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line. Fountain should be placed at water level without regard to slant of sidewalk.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.



STYLE OF SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN

A practical, economical and sanitary drinking fountain in which the water is carried up the service pipe, overwhelming the aluminum drinking cup for the use of people, into the large basin beneath for the horses, and thence into the two troughs at the base for dogs and cats and all small animals. The water flows continuously, which keeps it clean and fresh. A simple mechanical device inserted in the horse basin creates a whirling motion in the water that prevents it from freezing in the cold weather and disposes of any froth or dirt that may fall upon the surface of the water.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets (circular cement fountain).
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue (circular cement fountain).
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets (circular fountain).
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
 *One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 *4850 Wilson Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Street (circular cement fountain).
 Market and Randolph Streets (circular cement fountain).
 *Norwood Park.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.

*Erected by the City of Chicago.

Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Oregon.
Elgin (three fountains).	Rochelle.
Evanston (two fountains).	Hubbard Woods.
Highland Park (two fountains).	Winnetka.

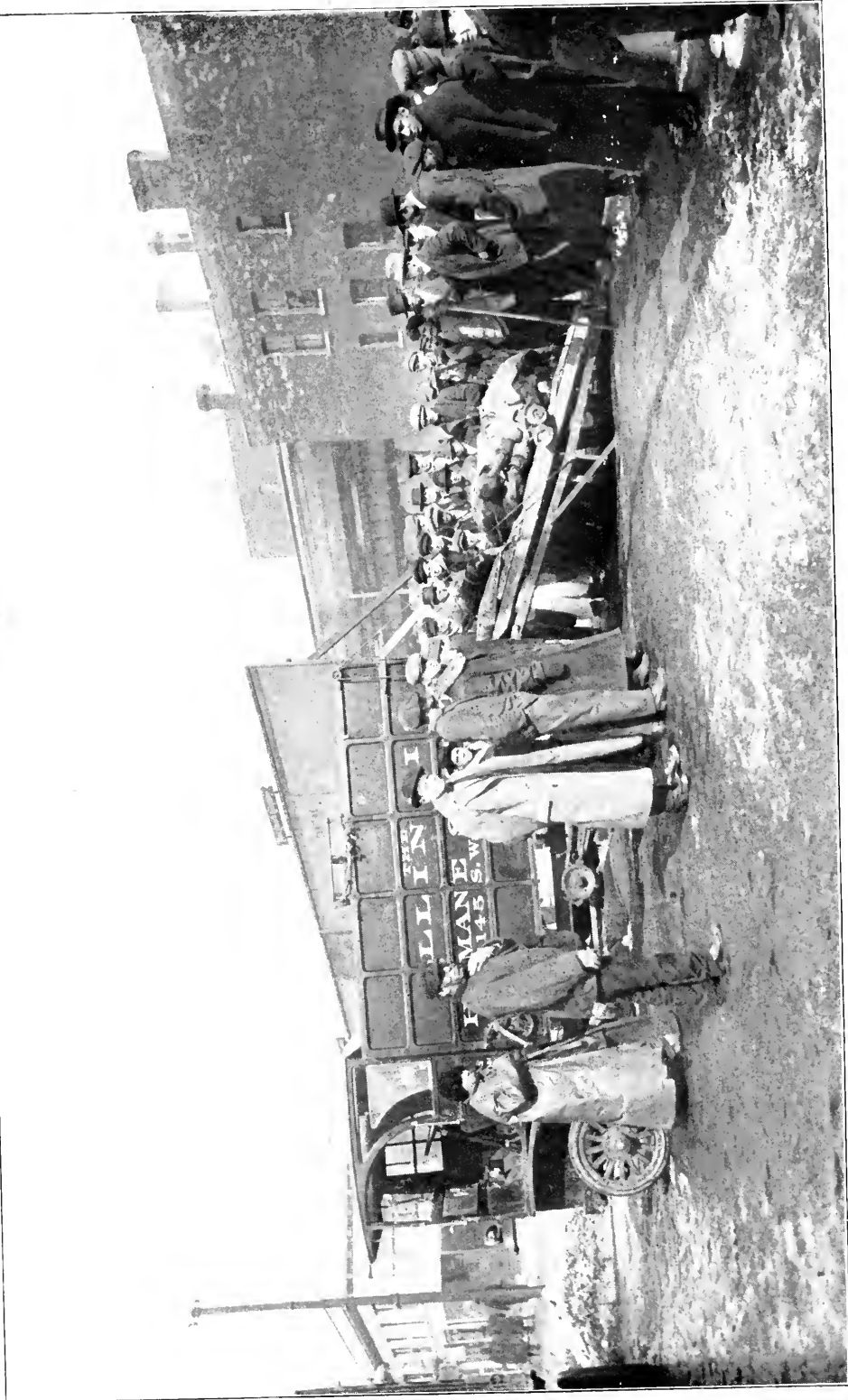
IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Cincinnati Ohio.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Northwood, Iowa.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	St. Paul, Minn.
Durand Wis. (seven fountains).	Syracuse, N. Y.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).	Oakmont, Pa.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	East Chicago, Ind.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Newport, Wash. (two fountains).
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Washington, D. C.
Vandergrift, Pa.	Danville, Va.
New Kensington, Pa. (two fountains).	Lake City, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.	Ford City, Pa.



CIRCULAR CONCRETE FOUNTAIN

Market Street, Between Washington and Madison, Opposite Iroquois
 Memorial Hospital



MOTOR-AMBULANCE

Showing tail gate of ambulance down and platform run out on ground. The disabled horse has been rolled over on to the platform, which is cushioned with mattress and pillow, and strapped on so that it can not fall off. When all is ready the platform is hauled into the ambulance by

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In 1882, shortly after Henry Bergh originated the idea, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, at that time Vice-President of this Society, presented it with its first ambulance for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals. Fifteen years later, so necessary had such service become, an ambulance of later design and improved efficiency was purchased. Still later, in 1905, the Society bought a third ambulance equipped with rubber tires and many modern improvements. In 1913 the Society decided to add a motor-ambulance to its equipment, better to cope with the increasing demands made upon this department. This last ambulance was built to order and incorporates all the best points of such vehicles to date. The machine is thirty-five horsepower, with a capacity of one and one-half tons. It has electric headlights and horn. The runway consists of a double tail gate which is operated by a winch, and the platform upon which the animal is strapped is lowered and raised by a windlass. The installation of this motor car does not displace the horse-drawn ambulance, which continues to be used for many calls in the "loop district," while the motor ambulance makes the long-distance hauls.

The Society now owns and operates two ambulances and an automobile roadster which are used in the service of the public day and night.

The ambulance service is conducted from the Society's own stable and garage in the rear of its office building at 1145 South Wabash avenue, and may be secured by calling Harrison 8185 or 8186.

A moderate fee is charged to assist in defraying the expense of ambulance service, which considerably exceeds each year the receipts of this department, although it is given gratis in case the owner is unable to pay—the main object of the Society being the relief of the suffering animal.

The ambulance district comprises the City of Chicago. Special arrangements can be made for making hauls to some outlying points.

Applications for the ambulance may be made over the telephone or otherwise at all times.

Time will be saved and misunderstandings avoided if those applying will give exact location of animal in question, place to which it is to be taken, and name and address of the owner.

Dead animals are never hauled in the ambulance. Such cases should be reported to the office of the Dead Animal Contractor. Telephone, Yards 58.

The use of the Society's derrick with chain pulley and sling for hoisting animals from excavations may be applied for in cases requiring such apparatus.

The ambulance department is in charge of one of the Society's officers, Aladino Mariotti.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY—ITS HOME AND WORK

Historic interest attaches to the house, now owned and occupied by The Illinois Humane Society, at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is one of the buildings that survived the great fire of 1871 that swept the Chicago of 1830 into a field of ashes from which arose the greater city of today.

The house was erected in 1857 by Mr. John L. Wilson, who, together with his brother, Mr. Charles L. Wilson, edited and managed the Chicago Evening Journal in the days when it was known as "The Old Reliable." Later, Mr. C. L. Wilson went to England as Secretary to the American Legation at the Court of Saint James, while the brother remained as editor of the Journal. The house was well and substantially built, being constructed of the best materials and planned and executed by honest workmen. It was built on dimension stones, forming a bed-of-rock foundation, with two-foot walls; and stands today, after fifty-five years, as a characteristic expression of the accuracy, thoroughness and honesty of the man John L. Wilson. The architect was Edward Burling. At the time the house was built Wabash Avenue was a dirt road running south over the open prairie and Harmon Court was the city limits; a line of stages ran south to that street and, later ear tracks carrying "bob cars" were put through on Wabash Avenue.

During the time that Mr. Wilson and his family—a representative one of much social distinction—occupied the homestead, many people of note crossed its threshold and broke bread at its hospitable board. Among the interesting guests a few should have special mention: one of these was Richard J. Oglesby, made Governor of Illinois in 1865, a picturesque character of striking appearance, noted for gallantry during the rebellion, effective oratory, homely expression, broad vernacular and public service. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson and a frequent visitor in his home—so frequent, in fact, that a room was kept in readiness for his particular use. When asked by Mr. Wilson in what color he would like to have his room decorated, he replied, "Oh, just punkin yellow." And "punkin yellow" it was with all the glory of the sunset, to please the man who will always be remembered for his immortal sonnet to the corn-fields of Illinois.

Perhaps the most celebrated personage to be entertained in the old house was the man who stands in the front rank of the world's great captains, the conqueror of the most terrible insurrection in the history of war—General Grant. A particularly notable occasion was a dinner given in his honor in 1868, which was one of the brilliant social events of the time. The dinner was served in the elegant basement dining room of the house—now the Society's lecture hall—and is vividly recalled by Mrs. Henry W. Farrar and Mrs. James B. Barnett (Laura M. and Daisy Wilson), daughters of Mr. John L. Wilson, residing in Chicago at the present time.

Another visitor of international fame in the artistic world was Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist. He loved to tell of his first visit to Fort Dearborn—the embryo Chicago—when it was a small village dropped down in a vast mud-hole, with nothing to indicate its future greatness. During his second concert tour in America he and his violin several times visited in the Wilson home. If walls could talk how much those in the old house could tell of this giant man of magnificent presence, erect as a pine, with his strong but gentle face framed in a halo of flowing hair; and if they could sing, what wonderful music they would reproduce in echo of the magic tones his bow swept from the strings.

The Wilson family continued to live in the house until 1870, when another chapter was to be added to its life story. Shortly after the Chicago fire, when the city was under the military control of the United States soldiery for the preservation of property, peace and order, General Sheridan, who was in command, secured the Wilson house at \$5,000 per year rental, as army headquarters. Thus into the old house strode "the wizard of the battle field"—General Sheridan—the hero of the famous twenty-mile ride

to Winchester, the man "combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat and the courage of a Ney."

Altogether the old house is rich in associations. The scenes of the past come back like the memory of some mediæval painted window, with the light of years streaming through, so far away do they seem from the present environment, so hidden in the romance of days gone by.

In 1893 a group of generous men and women purchased the Wilson house and presented it as a gift to The Illinois Humane Society. These kind friends were: Florence Lathrop Field, Caroline E. Haskell, Marshall Field, Silas B. Cobb, Philip D. Armour, Thomas Murdock, John G. Shortall, William A. Fuller, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Shortall, John C. Dore, A. C. Bartlett, N. H. and Anna May (Anna L. Wilson), George Schneider, O. S. A. Sprague, Barbara Armour, George Pullman, Estates of Mancel and Mary Talcott and Estates of Charles and Anna Brown. This building has been the home of the Society from that time to this.

The Illinois Humane Society had been organized in 1869 as a protective agency to save animals from the atrocious cruelties that were being commonly practiced upon them. This organized work for the prevention of cruelty to animals brought so many cases of cruelty to children to the attention of the Society that it soon extended its work to include the protection of children. At the time there was no other public society to which children could appeal for help from the cruelty and demoralization engendered by neglect, abuse and abandonment; this is hard to realize in these present days when numerous charity societies, children's homes, settlement houses, industrial schools, juvenile courts and scores of individuals are all working for the welfare of the child.

Edwin Lee Brown was the Society's first president; John C. Dore, second; Richard P. Derickson, third; John G. Shortall, fourth; being re-elected to the presidency for twenty-nine consecutive years; John L. Shortall succeeded his father as fifth president; Walter Butler was the sixth; and John L. Shortall is the seventh and presiding president. Mr. John G. Shortall was one of the prime factors in the establishing of the work and was personally and actively identified with it for over forty years contributing of his thought, time, energy and money. He created strong sentiment in favor of humane work and interested many people to give it sympathetic and financial support. He founded the American Humane Association, a national federation of humane societies in the United States. During the world's fair in 1893 he presided over an international humane congress; this was the first international meeting of humane workers ever held, and was the introduction into humane work of the system of organization, which, in the history of all great movements, has been the means of harnessing scattered energy into a working unit. The last international humane convention was held in Washington, D. C., in 1910. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of The American Humane Association, presided over the meeting, and delegates were present representing twenty-nine foreign countries and every one of the United States.

The Illinois Humane Society is an agent for the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals, having legal jurisdiction throughout the State of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago it has branch societies or special agents in 43 counties, and through these and independently can render service in any section of the State. The Society is a charitable organization, not conducted for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contributions. During the life of the Society it has rescued over 40,411 children from cruel abuse or vicious environment and relieved over 100,000 suffering animals.

While the Society earnestly strives to caution and instruct all those persons who commit cruelties through thoughtlessness or ignorance, it prosecutes to the full extent of the law in all cases of intentional and flagrant cruelty where there is evidence to do so. It believes that beyond

a certain point, leniency ceases to be a virtue, and that the power of the law must then be invoked to preserve the rightful interest of humanity. It is, therefore, both a preventive and a punitive agency, imposing moral and legal restraint. In resorting to the law and the courts to take children from the custody of brutal parents to save them from physical and moral injury, or to punish owners of animals who cruelly neglect or mistreat them, the Society is exercising corrective measures: It employs instructive means by admonishing the thoughtless, teaching the ignorant, conducting a lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare, waging the enactment of humane laws, furthering humane education in the schools, organizing branch humane societies and publishing a monthly magazine devoted to humane interests.

Three distinctly practical features of the work merit special mention; namely the ambulance department, the lecture course and the street fountain work. This ambulance service provides for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals on the streets of Chicago and offers relief to animals in distress. Years ago the Society recognized the importance of providing means for the removal of disabled animals. Its first ambulance was presented by one of its directors, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck.

In 1907 the Society established a free school of instruction, consisting of practical lectures on various subjects pertaining to the humane care of children and animals. Similar courses have been planned and conducted each succeeding year with unbroken regularity. These lectures, oftentimes illustrated by practical demonstrations and stereopticon moving pictures, are delivered by experienced men, in the Society's lecture hall, and are free to the public; they cover a wide range of subjects and are proving of practical, economic, humane and educational value.

Since 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing public drinking fountains; and considers this one of the most practical and humane features of its work. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses and two lower ones for small animals. Over sixty of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this refreshing branch of humane work. The installation of a practical public drinking fountain is a continuous benefaction to humanity.

This is but an outline of the work of this Society whose home is built upon "dimension stones" and its work upon those of justice and truth; it is but an integral part of that social beneficence known as the Humane Movement, which, in its full strength in the United States, last year alone, cared for the interests of 200,000 children and over a million and a quarter animals.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

MARCH, 1917.

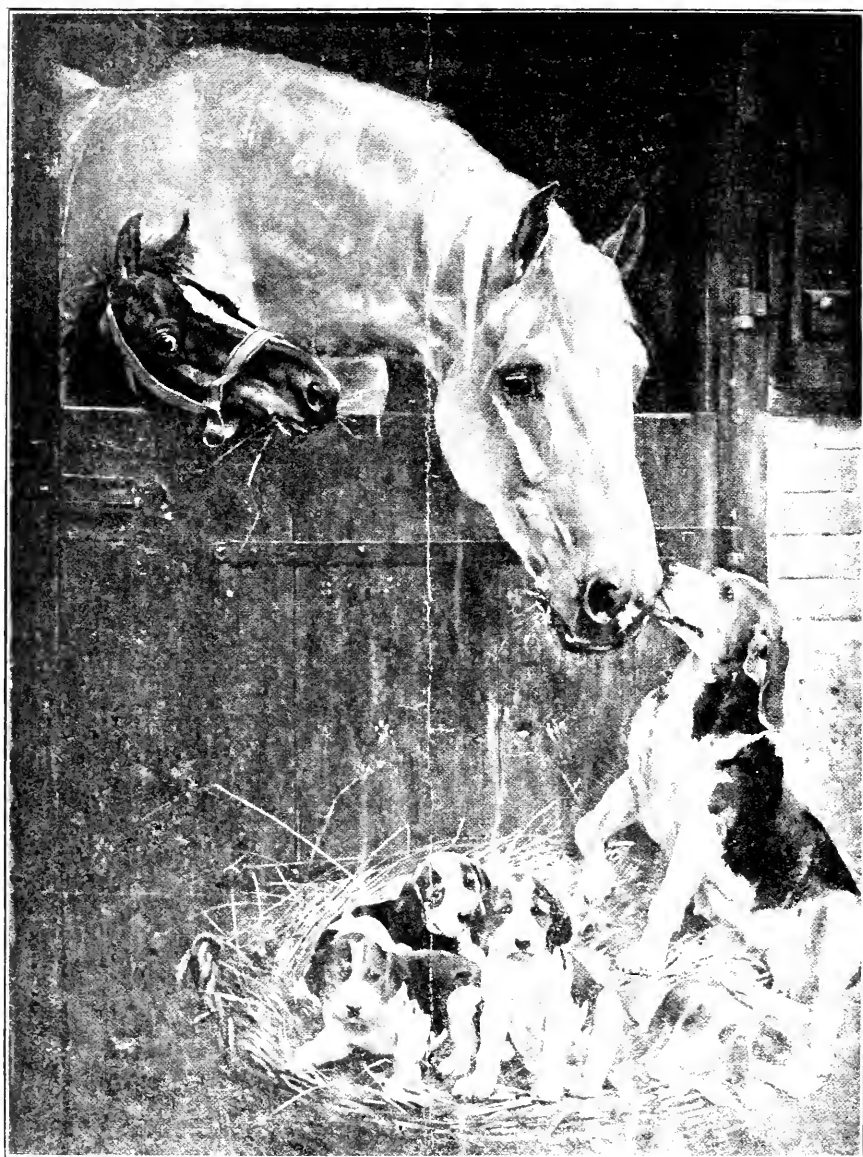
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1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



A Happy Family

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

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No. 5

QUALIFICATIONS OF HUMANE SOCIETY AGENTS.

By Charles H. Warner,

Superintendent, Westchester County S. P. C. C., Yonkers, N. Y.

There is perhaps nothing that so contributes toward the success or failure of humane work as does the personality of the investigator and the methods which he uses. Much justified criticism is frequently made of societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as a direct result of untrained and tactless investigation. Humane work needs an ideal in this respect. It is base and sordid to go out with no higher ideal in this most important of all practical efforts, than that the investigator is merely an officer clothed with the power of arrest. Supported as he is with the strong arm of the law, if otherwise properly equipped, he should wield a powerful influence for good, and leave few enemies behind. To call attention to some of the essential qualifications of the successful investigator and as to how he should proceed is the purpose of this discussion.

Strange as it may seem, we will start with the consideration of the investigator and his qualifications. If he is ready to work, there will be ample for him to do. No one should ever be sent out to investigate complaints of cruelty or abuse of chil-

dren who is not sufficiently broad-minded to suspend judgment until he has heard both sides of the trouble, because there are usually two sides to every complaint. To maintain this attitude of open-mindedness, he should, if necessary, disbelieve the complaint entirely, so that it requires his complete investigation to convince him that there is any real merit in the complaint. He should establish the same relationship to the matter referred to him for careful inquiry, that the law today insists shall be the attitude toward every defendant, who is considered innocent until by competent proof, every doubt as to his guilt is removed from the minds of reasonable men. If he can approach his investigation of complaint in this manner, he will come to an unbiased conclusion of what he should do in each case. He will then not permit himself to be carried away with those outside influences, many of which are exerted in so many matters that are referred to our societies.

It is remembered that usually in the discussion of this question, knowledge of the law is held to be a main requisite. This is necessary,

but there are other essential qualifications quite as important. Any one with brains can acquire enough law to carry him through to a successful conclusion.

No grouchy, dyspeptic and out-of-sorts man should ever be sent out to investigate the reported troubles of others; he has quite enough work to take care of himself. An unfailing good nature, poised with common sense and a knowledge of human nature will best equip him to meet unruffled the worst of family tempests.

Another qualification that must not go unnoticed, the lack of which has caused the ruin of many an investigator as well as the good name of the work in which he is engaged, is honesty. He must be honest. Humane work has no place for the grafter. It affords many an opportunity for the unscrupulous, but they are soon found out and removed.

The successful investigator must have a wholesome enthusiasm. He is constantly dealing with trouble, with warped conditions, all of them discouraging in the extreme. His best efforts will often meet with no response, and he will fall by the wayside weighted down with disappointment, if inborn in him is no enthusiasm for his work. From the foregoing consideration of the special qualifications of a successful investigator, it will appear that a man must have a special adaptation for this work.

Distinctions Do Harm.

The character and position of those who make the complaints often tend to bring undue influences to

bear upon the investigation of complaints of cruelty and abuse of children. Because a clergyman, a school principal, a doctor, a nurse, or any official makes the complaint, gives no reason for an investigator to use any more common sense, or good judgment or haste in his methods of approach or action later taken, than if the complaint was made by the humblest citizen.

Most of the societies have at last learned not to ignore what are called anonymous complaints, coming daily by letter or on the telephone. It is needless to dwell upon this point except to note that it is sometimes annoying to know just how to proceed with them. It is dangerous not to investigate them just as carefully as those which bear a name. It is a well known fact that some of the worst home conditions ever found were revealed by anonymous complaints. And it is safe to say that less spite complaints come in this anonymous fashion than in the regular way.

An investigator should not be influenced by what he feels or thinks others expect him to do in any particular case. Usually the prosecution will be based upon his complaint in court, and upon him will eventually rest the success or failure of this prosecution, because he is trained to know whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a court action. He will have to bear the burden, and should not permit any criticism to worry him if he has done his work conscientiously and thoroughly. No attempted personal slights will affect him, for he is doing a public work in the interest of

neglected children, and this fact alone removes from it anything of a personal character.

No officer should be permitted to think that his success depends upon the number of complaints he makes in court. The more careful preparation of the evidence in the cases brought to court will eventually result in a smaller number of cases being brought to court. With regret, because they are with few exceptions much interested in the work of the Children's societies, some judges say that they are compelled to dismiss many complaints brought before them by representatives of children's societies, because the investigation has been so incomplete, and the evidence so poorly presented. The court's inquiry of the witnesses reveal sources of information which should have been found easily and made a part of the necessary evidence. This character of work naturally prejudices the court, and thereafter with that judge the investigator will have to readjust himself. This also brings unnecessary discredit upon the work. If the investigator does not know how to proceed, he should make inquiries and find out before he makes arrests, thus jeopardizing the liberty of citizens and making himself and his society liable.

Is Independent of Politics.

The official capacity of the investigator must never be diverted by any political or other influences. His path of duty is plain. In no other form of activity can one labor so independently.

He has police power, and is prepared to do what no police officer

wants to do or has the time to do, yet the police officer will always co-operate with him. He should never permit this power to be used as a club over the unfortunate ones he is trying to help. Poverty and frequently mere ignorance have caused the conditions he is called upon to try and correct. He must remember that it was perhaps only a mere chance which made him the officer and not the unfortunate persons about whom the complaint has been made. And the home into which the complaints calls him is to that family its "domicile," and the law surrounds it, humble as it may be with those protections which he must know and respect.

This then raises the question—what are we trying to accomplish? We are trying to readjust a social maladjustment, to cause unfit home conditions to be so improved that children may remain in their homes under proper conditions where they belong. This is no easy task, and the preparation for it is so frequently underestimated. Our work at best, when narrowed down as it must be to cases of actual child abuse and neglect, is mainly to produce that deterrent effect which comes from the knowledge of the existence of such a society possessing summary power to act. For, though it is unfortunate, we must wait until the child is actually beaten before a complaint of assault can be made, and until the children are actually in the custody of drunken parents before they can be summarily removed. All investigations to be successful, therefore, must be founded upon the theory that we seek prevention and not prosecution.

HOW TO HANDLE PROSECUTIONS.

By **Frederick L. Dutcher.**

Counsel, Rochester Humane Society, Rochester, N. Y.

Perhaps no phase of the work of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is so charged with possibilities of injury to the Humane Cause, as that of prosecutions. Many a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, starts out with every indication of a healthful, active and useful existence, only to find itself weakened, misunderstood and its influence in the community, partly, if not wholly, destroyed by unnecessary or ill-advised prosecutions. How often do we find a newly organized Society rushing into Court, charging a citizen with some act of Cruelty to an animal, where the wiser course would have been a reprimand, a warning, or a word of advice! Perhaps, some of my hearers may be asking, what has this to do with the subject, "How to Handle Prosecutions?" From the legal standpoint, the prosecution begins either with an arrest or the preparation of a deposition, asking for a warrant. An arrest which should not have been made, places the Society causing the arrest, in a very unfortunate position. To withdraw the complaint, subjects the Society to criticism, while to go through with the trial and fail to produce evidence justifying the arrest, is equally harmful. Therefore, the first step in handling prosecutions for cruelty to animals, is to see to it that arrests are not made for trivial offenses. Do not assume that

the average citizen possesses the same degree of sensitiveness concerning the maltreatment of an animal, as do the members of our Societies. Much might be written along this line, but suffice it to say that the nature and extent of the act of cruelty should be such as to justify the arrest, trial and punishment of the offender, if convicted, before taking a case into Court.

When an arrest for cruelty to animals has to be made, it is the writer's opinion, that the proceeding should be carried through, a trial had and the alleged offender, either convicted or acquitted on the merits. As a general rule, a forfeiture of bail should not be accepted as a substitute for a trial. When we find that an arrest should not have been made, that it would be an injustice to the person charged with the offense, to proceed to trial, the action should be dismissed and the defendant discharged. The mere fact that it is apparent, for one cause or another, that the defendant will be acquitted, is not sufficient reason to stay an arrest or withdraw a complaint. Has the Statute been violated? Have we the offender? have we evidence of the offense? If so, let the prosecution proceed and the Society by all honorable means, seek by competent evidence to lay such facts and circumstances before the tribunal as to justify the arrest and prosecution and, if possible, secure the conviction of the offender.

In considering the prosecution of cruelty cases, a moment's reflection suggests two steps in the progress of the action, viz.: Preparation and Presentation.

Preparation has to do with the proper action and precaution to be taken upon the apprehension of the offender and leading up to the trial: while Presentation is merely the presenting of the evidence at the trial itself.

When an officer witnesses an act of cruelty which, in his opinion, is of such a nature as to demand the immediate arrest of the offender, care should be taken to secure and preserve the evidence existing at the time. Where possible, the animal should be detained long enough, at least, to be examined by a veterinarian. If possible, except in extreme cases, the actual arrest should not be made until the veterinarian has arrived, examined the animal and given his opinion. The names of other witnesses present, should be taken. The offender should be questioned at the time, in the presence of witnesses. The comfort of the suffering animal should receive immediate attention from the Humane Agent. Photographs showing the condition of the animal and surrounding conditions, may be taken and are of great value in certain class of cases. Where instruments of torture or punishment are connected with the offense, take possession of same at once. Call attention of men of experience, who may be near at hand, to the conditions. Let the Agent or Officer impress all present, including the defendant, that it is a duty he is performing; avoid loud talking and loss of temper. Having calmly, fairly and conscientiously concluded that the conditions and circumstances in justice to the animal, justify and call for an arrest, he should not permit influence, threats, or friendship to swerve him from his duty.

If the offender, perchance, is in the employ of another, and charges his

employer with being cognizant of conditions and permitted, caused or procured the acts of cruelty, give him an opportunity to make a deposition as to the matters with which he charges his employer. If satisfied as to the truth of the same, this deposition may be the foundation for a warrant for the employer and be instrumental in bringing to the bar of Justice, the real criminal.

All this to which I have just referred, you will note is accomplished at the time of arrest or at most, within an hour or two thereafter. Delay of a day or so might place all of this evidence beyond reach.

If arrest is to be made upon a warrant, precaution should be taken to preserve testimony. It may be necessary to secure several depositions or even institute a "John Doe" proceeding, preliminary to the issue of a warrant. Care should be taken to preserve proof of physical conditions, which go to establish the cruel treatment.

The case cannot be prepared on day of trial. All witnesses should be under subpoena. An attorney connected with the Society, should present the evidence, assisted by the Agent or Officer of the Society. As a general rule, the Agent or Officer who made the arrest, ought not to attempt to present the case. The reason for this rule is apparent. An orderly, systematic arrangement and presentation of the evidence by an attorney affiliated with the Humane Society, aids in maintaining the dignity of the trial, especially, is this true in a Justice's Court.

The defense often seeks to make light of a charge of cruelty to animals and tries to turn the trial into a farce. Where the trial is held before a Justice of the Peace, have the testimony taken by a stenographer furnished by the Society, thus relieving the Court of the necessity of taking

evidence by long hand. Where the Society subpoenas a laborer or mechanic, to testify, thereby depriving him of a day's or part of a day's wages, which he no doubt can ill afford to lose, if possible, see to it that he is paid for his lost time.

In case of a conviction, and the imposition of a fine which is turned over to the Society, arrange to pay expenses of trial out of the money thus received. Otherwise, this expense will fall on the town, and the Society is apt to find its work hampered in its future efforts when it comes to prosecutions. By this disposition of fines, a Society will find that the fact that fines imposed in cruelty cases, belong to the Society prosecuting the case, is an aid rather than a hindrance.

In conclusion, the writer would like to add that we must not overlook the fact, that just prosecutions are of great service in the prevention of cruelty to animals. A properly conducted trial on a charge of cruelty to animals, whether resulting in a conviction or not, is of benefit to the Society. It serves as a notice to those in charge of animals, that there are those individuals in the community, ready and willing to champion the cause of suffering animals.

A Society whose agents continually warn, reprimand, advise and instruct and nothing more, will find there is something lacking. Why instruct and reprimand offenders who know their duty toward the animal in their charge fully as well as do our officers?

No Penal Laws or Ordinances can be effectively enforced and respected without frequent arrests, prosecutions and punishment of offenders and this is equally true concerning the Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

NEGRO LOYALTY.

At this emergency, when the loyalty of citizens is needed as it has not been since 1861, the words of a negro delivered lately to an assemblage of his own race have peculiar force and dignity. Roscoe Conkling Simmons was the orator. In a speech which caused the *Courier-Journal* to remark "that Louisville is proud of him as a citizen," he said:

"We have a record to defend, but no treason, thank God, to atone or explain. While in chains we fought to free white men—from Lexington to Carrizal—and returned again to our chains. No negro has ever insulted the flag. No negro ever struck down a President of these United States. No negro ever sold a military map or secret to a foreign government. No negro ever ran under fire or lost an opportunity to serve, to fight, to bleed and to die in the republic's cause. Accuse us of what you will — justly and wrongly—no man can point to a single instance of our disloyalty.

"Grievances I have against this people, against this government. Injustice to me there is, bad laws there are upon the statute books, but in this hour of peril I forget—and you must forget—all thoughts of self or race or creed or politics or color. That, boys, is loyalty."

Out of this crisis no finer patriotic utterance has come. Furthermore, it is true both to the past and to the present. The negro has ever been loyal to the United States. None has been more loyal. His fealty to the nation in peril entitles him to a broader justice from the nation at peace.

Editorial, Chicago Herald.

Humane Advocate

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The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

March, 1917

AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF.

Last May, the United States Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, appealed to the American Humane Association to organize a relief corps, to be known as the American Red Star Animal Relief, the object of which would be the relief of suffering horses in the event of war, patterned after the order of the Red Cross for wounded soldiers, and to make arrangements for a full voluntary veterinary corps of trained men, and to raise sufficient funds to purchase and maintain a complete equipment for field and hospital work, to be placed at the service of the United States Government.

Since that time this movement has been organized and well launched by the American Humane Association, with Dr. William O. Stillman as its director-general, and the astonishing amount of public interest already expressed in the undertaking is sufficient indication that it is generally regarded as a humane and necessary step in the work of national preparedness.

Local branches of the Red Star are being started in various parts of the country, and bulletins and press notices are being widely circulated to acquaint the public with the name and function of the Red Star Animal Relief. Arrangements are being made for the formation of a voluntary veterinary corps including far-

riers, blacksmiths and stable men, and funds are being solicited for the purchase of motor ambulances for the transportation of injured horses, shelters of canvas for use as stables and field hospitals, instruments, dressings and various supplies—everything, in short, that contributes to a perfect equipment for animal relief in time of war.

The veterinarians will be required to pass an examination given by the United States Surgeon-General. If they are accepted for government service, they will be subject to such regulations as govern that branch of the army service.

Humane organizations can assist very materially in the developing of such a corps, by bringing the matter to the attention of veterinarians, blacksmiths and others interested in horses in their respective communities.

Humane societies and individuals interested in this work are also invited to coöperate. Correspondence is invited on the part of any one who would like to help. Prompt action is desirable. As the United States Secretary of War recently wrote, in regard to this movement, "Such voluntary assistance, to be of the greatest value in war, must be organized, trained and equipped in time of peace, as only in this way can full co-ordination be maintained between the regular and volunteer forces."

If war should come it would take the Red Star more than a year to get ready to be of use; to secure the ambulances, hospitals and men, and to train the latter. Quick action is requested for the sake of prompt and valuable service and to avoid chaos. Act now. Information regarding the forming of branches will be furnished on application to the Director-General of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Albany, N. Y.

HUMANE SUNDAY AND BE KIND TO ANIMALS' WEEK

Important Notice

In order to comply with the wishes of a great many humanitarians from various sections of the country, the date for Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week has been changed from the third week in May to the third week in April. Humane Sunday, therefore, will come on April 22, 1917, and Be Kind to Animals Week will be held the week preceeding, beginning with April 16th.

In order to make this annual observance of the greatest value to local humane organizations, it is requested that the correspondents of each society write at once to the Humane Sunday Department, The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y., for special literature and suggestions regarding this observance.

Remember that its success or failure depends upon local effort!

Humane Sunday will be observed this year on April 22; the week preceeding has been set aside for the annual Be Kind to Animals Week celebration. The widespread observance of this joint movement has been a source of great satisfaction to those who are actively engaged in anti-cruelty work. Wherever it has been tried the public has taken to it enthusiastically, with the result that thousands of people have come in active touch with local humane needs. Several governors and mayors have issued special proclamations calling upon the people to observe both Be Kind to Animals Week and Humane Sunday.

The Association will push both observances as energetically as its funds will permit. The cost of special literature, extra clerical help and mailing is a very heavy drain on the Association and hampers other campaigns upon which it has been working longer and more vigorously. If persons of means only realized how readily people respond to this special appeal when it is properly presented to them, there would be an outpouring of funds sufficient to meet the

necessary expenses in promoting this special campaign.

Write to the Association for information. It will gladly furnish the best ways and means of interesting the public in this special campaign. If a society is interested in animal protection, then work horse parades, pet animal parades, pet animal shows, boy scout contests, special entertainments, school essay contests, etc., are a few of the many things that suggest themselves as sources of gaining publicity for anti-cruelty work.

Last year 1,700 clergymen expressed sufficient interest in Humane Sunday to write the American Humane Association for special literature. The majority of these undoubtedly observed the day by preaching sermons on humaneness. Reports from many sections of the country justify the belief that hundreds of others delivered sermons or arranged exercises in Sunday School in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Saturday was observed by the congregations that use that day as their Sabbath. The same arrangements will hold good this year. Clergymen cannot be induced to take an active part in making Humane Sunday a decided success unless local organizations show that they themselves have an interest in the subject and provide them with suitable material for preparing their addresses.

The anti-cruelty organizations should give this matter serious thought, and begin at this early date to actively plan for the spring campaigns. Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, National Chairman of Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week, said in her report given at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Humane

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE NEW BONNET

"When I grow up," said Geraldine,
 "And buy a brand new bonnet,
 I will be most particular
 To have no feathers on it.
 I like the birdies best alive,
 I shouldn't like to wear them.
 When they light on our window sill
 I never even scare them."

JUNGLE BEASTS SHIPPED FROM SINGAPORE.

More animals—wild ones, that is—are shipped from Singapore than from any other port of the world.

Singapore is the collecting place for half Asia, and there are steamships which actually specialize in this trade and cater to it.

Elephants, panthers, leopards, deer and monkeys of many kinds, crocodiles, snakes, in huge variety—all these are shipped at Singapore. The collectors buy wholesale from the Chinese agents, who are particularly good about getting the creatures they want.

Wild animals won't stand confinement in the hold of a ship, says the New York Press. They are all, or almost all, carried as deck cargo. This means a lot of extra risk, for a bad storm or a sudden change of temperature may play havoc with a valuable consignment.

The most precious of all four legged passengers is a giraffe. A giraffe is a most difficult creature to catch alive and when caught too often dies before it reaches the coast. For twenty years—from 1880 to 1900—only three giraffes were brought to Europe. During the present century the supply has been larger, owing to the opening up of East Africa, particularly of the Sudan.

A young giraffe, even before shipment, is worth at least £200, and needs two men to look after it. One that was sent from Delagoa bay to the London zoo was eleven feet high and was

packed in a huge box ten feet high, with an opening in the top for the lengthy creature to put its head out. Something like £50 worth of fodder was shipped for its consumption on the voyage, and when it was landed the box was found to be too big to go through the railway tunnels.

Every bridge and tunnel was measured, then the box was reduced to eight feet, telescoping Mr. Giraffe, but he arrived safely in London none the worse for his cramped journey.

A big elephant is an awkward animal to handle, especially to get aboard ship. Elephants, as a rule, hate ships. When Barnum bought the famous Jumbo for £2,000 it took about a week to persuade him to enter the box in which he was eventually shipped. Jumbo weighed seven tons, so when he arrived at Liverpool to be shipped to America he had to be floated down the river in a barge and hoisted aboard ship with a derrick. The pontoons would not stand his colossal weight.

Another big zoo elephant, Jingo, was sold to an American in the year 1903. He suffered terribly from both home and sea sickness. All he would eat on shipboard was biscuits soaked in whisky.

On the sixth day out the poor creature died. It is said that he was simply broken hearted.

Mandarin, one of Barnum & Bailey's finest elephants, went mad in mid-ocean aboard the Minneapolis and tried to kill his keepers. It was decided that he must be executed. A great hawser was run around his neck and attached to the donkey engine, and in this way he was strangled. His body was dropped into the sea.

It occasionally happens that animals break loose aboard ship, and then there is serious trouble. In March, 1905, the steamer Neidenfels, with a cargo of wild animals, met with a storm in the middle of the Indian

ocean. A partition separating three leopards from an elephant and her calf was broken down, and one of the leopards put out a paw and seized a carrot which the elephant calf was eating.

Instantly the mother elephant struck the leopard with her trunk, knocking it several feet away. Keepers heard the scream of the leopard, and rushed up to find all three leopards attacking the elephant. Two were at last beaten off; one was killed outright, and the poor mother elephant was so shockingly mauled that she died two days later. Fortunately the calf was unhurt.

Pythons are packed in sacks—three in each sack. Four sacks go into a box and the lid is nailed down. The snakes travel without water or food and with very little air. An early autumn frost cost the late Carl Hagenbeck more than \$10,000. It killed a whole consignment of valuable eastern snakes when they were within two days of their destination.

PET PUSSY LOSES EIGHT-NINTHS OF HER LIFE.

A handsome white cat, the mascot of the Bessemer Park engine room, has again proven the truth of the old adage that a cat is possessed of nine lives. The cat had been missing for eight days. On the morning of the ninth day, Mr. Jack Walsh, the park keeper, heard a ghostly "miaow" issue from a nearby coal-bin, and after several shovels of coal had been quickly removed from the spot from which the sound seemed to issue, Puss emerged—very thin and wabably as to body and big as to eyes and wearing a Pittsburgh ermine coat—but still alive! Unbeknown to her master a slide of twenty-five tons of coal had imprisoned her. A warm bath, plenty of food and loving care has already restored her to normal health.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THIS DOCTOR.

Dr. George Denman may truthfully be said to have an immense practice, for he has thirty patients whose combined weight is 150 tons. Dr. Denman is the elephant doctor for Ringlings' Circus. Not long ago he had a trio of suffering monsters, one a victim of toothache, another down with elephant colic, while the third was crippled with sore feet. He soon had them well and happy, altho he could not take them on his lap to nurse them back to health.

WILD ANIMALS ONCE PETS

Dr. James Pointon of the Cunarder Orduña is a firm believer in the theory that all the so-called wild animals were once domestic pets before they became frightened by men holding aloof from them.

"The ancient Egyptians used to have lions around their houses," Dr. Pointon said, "just in the same way we have great Danes or mastiffs at the present day. And the same kind of thing exists now in India, when you get away from the beaten track.

"My brother Richard, who was surgeon to the maharajah of Rajpootana for years, used to keep a tiger in the compound outside his house in Jeypore just like a watchdog. The tiger used to lie at his feet when my brother was writing letters in the library, and never attempted to attack any of the native servants because he had not tasted human blood.

THE TIRED GIRL

Jesse May could play all day,
From morning until night,
At tag, I spy, or run-sheep-run,
She raced with all her might.
But when the dishes were not done,
And mother vainly calling,
Sly Jessie May would fade away,
With weariness appalling.

A FEW RECENT CASES IN COURT.

Humane Officer Brayne was instrumental in having a bright young girl of fourteen brought into the Juvenile Court where she was declared a dependent and a guardian appointed for her by Judge Mary Bartelme. The officer's attention had been attracted several times by a dissipated, slatternly looking woman whom he had seen carrying beer and whiskey from a saloon to a nearby flat, which latter place was frequented by some rough looking men.

Upon investigation the officer found that this flat was the woman's home, and that her husband and eldest daughter had left her because of her dissolute habits, but that another child, a girl of fourteen, was still living with her. This girl was located at the Herbert Spencer School, where it was learned that she was shamefully neglected as a result of her mother's conduct.

The officer filed a petition for delinquency and took the case into the Juvenile Court. Both parents were present at the trial, also the elder daughter, and she and her father both testified to the bad conditions in the home. Judge Bartelme declared the girl dependent and appointed Mrs. Shannon, of the Juvenile Court, her guardian to place her in a private school, and ordered the father to pay for her support. The Court severely reprimanded the woman and told her that when she could show the Court that she was leading a decent and respectable life she could again have her child.

Record 73; Case 282.

A woman reported that her grandson, twelve years old, was cruelly abused by his step-father and that the mother was afraid to interfere. When Humane Officer Nolan interviewed the grandmother, she told

him that only a few days before the father had caught the boy by the throat and struck him a severe blow in the face which loosened his teeth. The boy told the officer that it was the third severe beating his father had given him; that both his father and mother drank to excess, and that it was not a proper home for sister and himself. It was learned that the boy had once reported his step-father to the Juvenile Court, and that since that time the man had taken a malicious delight in mistreating the lad. Other witnesses were found who knew the family and who testified that the man was a great bully and that he abused the girl and boy, the latter being often disfigured with bad bruises.

When Officer Brayne talked with the man and woman in question, he found them both dissipated in appearance and rough in manner and speech, and felt convinced from what he saw and heard that the children were not safe in their custody. The man was arrested and taken into the Court of Domestic Relations. Judge Jarecki, after hearing all the evidence, imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$38.50, which was paid. The Court gave the boy into the care of his grandmother until final disposition of his case in the Juvenile Court.

Record 73; Case 280.

A man was reported to the Society for drinking, abusing his wife, and non-support of his family. When seen by Humane Officer McDonough, respondent denied the charges, blaming his wife and brother-in-law for all the trouble. He said he had been obliged to leave his home because conditions were unbearable. However, much evidence was found against him.

When the case came to trial in

the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Stelk, after hearing all the witnesses, ordered respondent to pay his wife \$40.00 at the time, and also told him he must stop drinking and return to his home. The case was continued twice, to await results. At the final hearing, the case was dismissed, as respondent had straightened up and he and his wife were reunited and living together on comfortable terms.

Record 73; Case 114.

Mr. Williams, principal of the Spaulding School, and Miss Jewell, of the Juvenile Court, asked the Society to take up the cudgels for a fourteen-year-old boy, a cripple, who was cruelly abused by his father.

Humane Officer Miller saw the boy and his mother, who both admitted the truth of the charge made against the father. It was said that he even threatened to kill him.

A warrant was sworn out for the father's arrest charging him with cruelly beating his child. Case was called in Maxwell Street Court before Judge Barassa, who, after hearing the testimony of the School Principal and the Humane Officer, reprimanded the father and ordered the boy sent to the Crippled Children's home at Paulina and Park Avenue.

Record 73; Case 206.

A picturesque Gypsy boy—without stockings, shirt or hat—was picked up by the Maxwell Street Police when found on the street in zero cold.

The boy's father could give no satisfactory reason why the youth should go so scantily clothed, so Humane Officer Miller had him arrested and arraigned in the Maxwell Street Court. Judge Barassa severely reprimanded the father for failing to provide his son with suffi-

cient clothing, and warned him that the boy would be taken away from him if there was any repetition of the offense, after which he dismissed the case.

Record 73; Case 201.

Special Humane Agent Odell, of Chicago Heights, Ill., arrested a man for working a horse unfit for service. When the case was prosecuted the Court fined the prisoner \$15.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.70.

Record 111; Case 233.

Another case, due to Mr. Odell's vigilance and energy, was one in which he arrested a man for shooting a quantity of buckshot into a horse, because it would not come when called. The animal was so badly injured, in consequence, that a veterinary advised that it be destroyed, which was done at once. The Judge, who heard the evidence, fined the man \$50.00 and costs (\$3.70).

Record 111; Case 232.

What proved to be a very pathetic case was cared for in a practical way by the united services of the Bureau of Charities, the Illinois Humane Society, the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Home, the Detention Home and the Psychopathic Hospital Court.

A young girl about 19 years old was found wandering aimlessly from one shop window to another one night in January. She was crying and evidently in distress. To an interested passerby who questioned her, she told that her father's home was in Pittsburgh, her mother dead, and that her sister had given her \$30.00 with which to go to New York to

try to secure a position through a theatrical agency. She said she had failed in that and had come to Chicago, but was stranded. The interested person as an act of charity offered to find a place for her to stay and to help her to secure work. She was sent to the Saratoga Hotel for a few days and then transferred to the United Charities. As her speech and conduct were like that of a mere child, and the stories she told conflicting ones, a more thorough investigation was made.

Miss Montegriffo, of the Charities, and Officer Brayne, of the Humane Society (who had been called in to assist), traced every step of the girl's experience during her short stay in Chicago, interviewing the people with whom she had come in contact, and became satisfied that she was of unsound or at least undeveloped mind. They removed the girl to the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Home to have her examined as to her sanity. Her plans for running away from this Home, together with her new and startling stories about herself caused the officers to remove her to the Harrison Street Annex as a matter of precaution. The police physician had her removed to the Detention Home. The following day in the Psychopathic Hospital Court, before Judge Scully, her case was diagnosed as dementia precox, and she was committed to the Elgin Asylum for the Insane.

Record 73; Case 185.

Humane Officer McDonough caused the arrest of a man for non-support of his wife and two children, eight and five years of age. The woman was crippled with rheumatism and was destitute. She told the officer that her husband had deserted her once before for a period of two years, and that he earned \$22.50 per week.

At the hearing of the case in the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Stelk ordered the prisoner to pay his wife \$4.00 then and there (that being four-fifths of what he had in his pockets at the time) and \$7.00 per week thereafter. This order has been complied with up to date.

Record 73; Case 87.

Another case of failure to support a wife, due, in this instance to habitual drunkenness, was investigated by Humane Officer Brayne, who found that the sober, industrious wife was the victim of her weak husband, made worthless by drink, and his malicious mother and sister.

Upon finding the man out of work and very drunk, the officer arrested him. Judge Stelk heard the evidence in the case, after which he sentenced the prisoner to six months in the House of Correction.

Record 73; Case 180

American Red Star Animal Relief.

(Continued from Page 28)

Association: "It is earnestly hoped that humane societies everywhere will realize what it will mean, not only in the enlargement of humane sentiment to secure a constantly increasing interest in the subject on the part of ministers of the Gospel, but also what it may do toward promoting the financial support of the humane cause. The object of attendance at religious services is generally the desire to learn what is required in order to live aright. Living aright must necessarily include some interest in works of reform, and such financial support as is possible. The humane cause will receive more financial support when people have learned to regard humane work as a part of the practical expression of their religion."

ANTICRUELTY STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Report of Societies to December 31, 1916.

Humane Societies (these care for both children and animals) 322
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals only.... 205
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children only.... 49

Total number of Societies sending reports of activities.. 576
(This figure includes 31 societies newly organized or reorganized.)

Societies supposed dead: No replies (219), reported dead
(12) 231
Societies reported inactive 42
Societies supposed inactive; no replies received..... 31

Total of all societies reported as having been formed... 880
Number of Humane Education Committees or Societies... 11
Number of States having Federation or Convention of Societies 13
Number of States having compulsory Humane Education Laws 16

Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows:

Number Societies from which active reports have been received 577
Number paid employees (men)..... 1,038
Number paid employees (women)..... 433
Number voluntary agents 24,295
Number members and contributors..... 157,118
Income from dues and donations.....\$ 632,187.72
Income from endowment 204,671.75
Income from fines 65,397.42
Income from other sources 764,617.30
Income from states 213,544.01

Income from counties 124,343.85
Income from cities 270,656.32
Total receipts from all sources..... 2,275,418.37
Total disbursements 2,018,158.03
Total endowment 3,909,175.20

Number of societies owning buildings..... 75
Number of buildings 143
Valuation of buildings 2,891,266.08
Number of children involved in work 215,046
Number of children sheltered 20,125
Number of societies which report shelters for children 57
Number of children's cases investigated 81,718
Number of children's cases in court 20,547
Number of adults prosecuted 6,553
Number of adults convicted 4,607
Number of animals involved in work..... 2,892,535
Number of prosecutions 15,229
Number of convictions 11,367
Number of societies which maintain kennels..... 55
Number of kennels maintained 131
Number of large animals sheltered..... 4,423
Number of small animals sheltered..... 131,914
Number of large animals destroyed..... 19,753
Number of small animals destroyed..... 469,352
Total population involved (estimated)..... 88,452,902

Note: The above statistics are necessarily not exact, but serve to convey a fair idea of the condition of the antieruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of work accomplished, of endowment and buildings, of the sources and amount of support. These figures represent 50 years of growth and endeavor.

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

APRIL, 1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



DOGS OF WAR WITH RED CROSS BADGES
(Illustration in "War Pictures" by Ian Malcolm)

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

Vol. XII

APRIL, 1917

No. 6

DOGS OF WAR

Note:—The following is a chapter from the book "War Pictures," written by Ian Malcolm, M. P., and is interesting testimony to the intelligence, courage, endurance and faithfulness to duty of the dog. The account is based on fact and shows the dog, like the horse and mule, to be a valuable and daring ally to man in time of war.

When I was attached to the British Embassy in Berlin some twenty years ago the Germans were just beginning to examine the question of the utility of dogs in time of war, mainly as dispatch-runners, and to make experiments with them. The results were so satisfactory that a military organization was set up to choose and train dogs for this purpose, and now I hear that the German Army has something like 30,000 dogs working for it. The advantages of using dogs rather than men for carrying messages across country that is exposed to enemy fire are so obvious that I need not dwell upon them; but this is not the only use to which a properly trained dog may be put. He makes a wonderful sentry with the soldier on outpost duty at night, for he hears sounds that are inaudible to most human ears, and he is taught to communicate his information to his master by the merest whisper of a growl, having learnt that, at all times and in all places, barking is quite inadmissible. Then his power of scent also is requisitioned this time by the Medical and Red Cross authorities—to trace wounded men, who, for one reason or another, have not been picked up

during or immediately after a battle. In old days, but not so very long ago, large numbers of men were accounted "missing" who had really died from exposure after their wounds, received in places where they could not be found. In the Franco-German War of 1870, for example, there were over 4,000 Germans and close on 12,000 French reported "missing;" in the Russo-Japanese War in Manchuria, Follenfant estimates that on the Russian side 41 per thousand officers and 71 per thousand men "disappeared," whilst Doctor Matignon calculates that 53 Japanese officers and 5,021 soldiers were "missing" at the close of that campaign, and the wars in the Balkans gave similar evidence on about the same scale.

To reduce the number of casualties of this kind—more painful perhaps than any other—all armies have increased their ambulance and stretcher-bearer sections, whose duty it is, as soon as possible after an action, to quarter the ground and retrieve the helpless fallen. But it is obvious that in battles which last for weeks at a time, as they do in the present war, these expedients are comparatively useless, and recourse must be had to other methods. One French doctor invented a whistle, attached in some way to the soldier's identity disc, which he could blow when he could no longer call for assistance; this seemed practical until it was realized that, after engagements wherein the wounded could be

counted by thousands, the sound of so many whistles would confuse and impede the operations of the Medical Corps. Another suggestion was that aeroplanes could scour the battle-field for wounded and report the result of their reconnaissance to the hospital authorities. But this, too, had to be discarded as impracticable: for the aeroplane could only search during the daytime, and from a considerable height, over open land. Its observer would fail to perceive the victim, motionless but alive, who has fallen in a deserted farm-house or has dragged himself to the cover of a plantation or the shelter of a neighboring trench or dug-out. I need not add that these expedients were considered and found wanting long before the opening of the present war, whose conditions would instantly preclude even experimenting with either of them.

Many years after the Germans had begun to create their army of dispatch-dogs, some French ladies and gentlemen founded in Paris an organization called the *Société Nationale du Chien Sanitaire*, whose special function it was to train dogs to find the wounded hidden in the dark places of the battle-field. They called to mind, doubtless, the achievements of the famous race of St. Bernards, the prowess of the Parisian police dogs, the cunning of the mongrel smugglers between Gibraltar and Algeiras, and determined to bend all the endurance and courage and adaptibility of the canine race to this one purpose of noble philanthropy. The idea, warmly supported by the French military authorities, received a large measure of public favor, and the society, though only a small one, was able to offer several hundred dogs to the Army on the outbreak of the war. These are being added to month by month, as new recruits pass the stiff

tests to which they are subjected before they are allowed to leave the kennel for the front. Already several branch organizations have been started, and dogs are sent far and near to be trained and used either as gifts outright to the army or as loans for the duration of the war. At first the Society received all sorts of ineligible candidates, chows and griffons and fox-terriers, but these had to be returned with thanks, for they all lacked the stamina which is essential for dogs that must be able to endure rain and cold and to work without food for many hours at a stretch. The most welcome recruits were those of the "sheep dog" class—to give it a generic if unscientific name—for their noses are excellent, their intelligence is keen and their coats are impervious to weather. In appearance they differ greatly from one another: curly-coated dogs from Brittany, smooth coats from Belgium, rough fellows from Alsace, and others of the Airedale and Scottish collie breeds, but all of them young and intelligent and desperately keen.

By the kindness of Madam Kresser, the Lady-President, whose husband (the Secretary-General of the Society) is now serving at the front, I was able to see something of the early training of these dogs in a large waste space not twenty minutes from the center of Paris. There they have a kennel of about thirty dogs, who get their first lessons in searching for wounded on ground as unlike the real thing as you can well imagine. A deep trench is dug here, a culvert is there; in one corner a gravel-pit, in another a square space enclosed with wire-netting fifteen feet high. One by one the dogs were had out for their lessons, and we saw them at all stages of proficiency: the raw recruit who had just arrived from the country, the half-broken dog,

and the perfect article—a two-year-old police-dog, whose performances were quite amazing.

The dog is loosed into the large field: his business is to pick up the scent of a wounded man. He seems to work partly by scent and partly by sight, but very soon he has found his quarry lying far back behind a bank, and we next see him galloping back to his master with the man's cap between his teeth. Then, quick as lightning, the trainer puts the dog on a long leash and off he goes back to the wounded man, dragging his master after him at a tremendous pace, never slacking until he has brought human help to the sufferer. Of course the dogs varied in proficiency, in rapidity of action, and certainty of scent, according to the length of their training, but all of them seemed to have a wonderful aptitude for the work. The exhibition dog was marvellous in these respects: with the pace of a greyhound and the nose of a first-class pointer he picked up the scent at once, raced for the wired cage, sprang up the netting with the agility of a panther and dropped on the inside beside his man; back over the netting again, with scarcely any "take-off" to help him, and within five minutes from start to finish the dog had brought first-aid to the wounded.

On another occasion I saw these dogs being schooled near Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainebleau, a much higher trial but attended with the greatest success. It was a far more difficult matter, so one would have thought, to hunt up and retrieve the wounded in the leafy forest and among fallen trees and undergrowth, but it made no kind of difference to the dogs. And I was particularly struck with their exceeding gentleness: when I was hiding, at full length, in a bed of high bracken, a

dog sprang into my lair and, with the tenderness of a nurse, picked up the handkerchief which covered my face and sped off to his master. This was a Belgian police-dog, which growled fiercely and always showed a set of very fine teeth if one approached him in his kennel.

The departure of these dogs to the front, a score of them at a time, is always attended by a popular demonstration. The newspapers announce the rendezvous, in the Tuileries Gardens or in the Bois; the dogs arrive wearing their Red Cross jackets and attended each by his own orderly. They are paraded and inspected by a General, and then they are dismissed to a convoy of ambulance-cars which take them to the railway station where they entrain for the front.

I hope that before long the British army will employ this four-footed means both for dispatch-running and for tracing the wounded. The French Society have already given one dog to the Duke of Wellington's regiment at the front, and are both willing and anxious to send more. After seeing a number of these trials, as well as many letters bearing witness to their great usefulness and reliability under fire, I am convinced in my own opinion that there is a great field of service open to such a Society if formed in England, and if, as in France, it is supported by the good-will and generous assistance of the War Office.

The following simple quatrain, written by an orderly in charge of a dog that was killed in action, makes a fitting close to this chapter:

Pour Clairon—mort au feu.
Atteint par un éclat de bombe
Il eut bien mérité, je crois,
Une toute petite croix
Marquant la place de sa tombe.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31, 1917:

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	155
Children involved	433
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	110
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	3
Cases decided in courts.....	24

IN DOMESTIC COURT

14 non-support:

- 4 warrants returned marked "not found."
- 1 defendant agreed to pay \$7.00 per week to support family.
- 1 defendant ordered to pay \$8.00 per week to support of family and gave a surety bond to insure payment.
- 1 warrant issued. Case pending.
- 1 defendant ordered to take his children home and provide for them.
- 1 case dismissed on respondent paying costs of court, \$8.50. Divorce pending.
- 1 case dismissed.
- 1 defendant fined \$600.00 and placed on probation for one year.
- 1 case dismissed. Parties reunited.
- 1 case dismissed at wife's request.
- 1 defendant ordered to pay \$2.50 per week towards support of boy.
- 1 contributing to dependency of children:
 - Defendant discharged on account of good behavior.
- 1 beating two-year-old child.
 - Case dismissed as man is supporting family.

IN JUVENILE COURT.....

- 3 dependent children made wards of the Court and placed on probation. Taken from custody of parents.

IN POLICE COURTS.....

- 1 drinking and abusing.
 - Case continued for 30 days, defendant to go to work and support family.
- 3 disorderly conduct:
 - 1 defendant fined \$200 and placed on probation for six months.
 - 1 defendant fined \$5.00 and costs.
 - 1 defendant sentenced to two months in Bridewell with order for liquor cure.

IN COUNTY COURT.....

- 1 insanity:
 - Sent to State Asylum at Elgin.

Persons admonished	61
Fines imposed, \$805.00, and costs, \$34.00.....	\$839.00

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	238
Animals involved and examined.....	2,780

Horses	2,578
Mules	12
Dogs	45
Cats	48
Cows	28
Hogs	23
Calves	45
Bear	1

Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	66
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	21
Abandoned and incurable large animals killed.....	25
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	45

Teamsters and others admonished.....	88
Cases prosecuted	15
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Case dismissed. Dependent admonished.	
1 disorderly conduct.	
Case dismissed.	
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Case dismissed. Horse destroyed.	
1 beating and overdriving horse.	
Defendant fined \$5.00 and \$6.00 costs.	
1 beating horse.	
Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.00 costs.	
1 beating a horse.	
Case dismissed. Complainant did not appear in Court.	
1 disorderly conduct.	
Horse trading case.	
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Case dismissed. Defendant reprimanded.	
1 causing horse unfit for service to be worked.	
Defendant fined \$10.00 and \$6.00 costs.	
1 breaking legs of chickens (disorderly conduct).	
Defendant fined \$10.00 and \$8.00 costs.	
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.50 costs.	
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.50 costs.	
1 working horse unfit for service.	
Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.00 costs.	
1 beating and tormenting a horse.	
Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$8.50 costs.	
1 disorderly conduct.	
Defendant fined \$1.00 and \$6.50 costs.	
Fines imposed, \$41.00, and costs, \$60.00.....	\$101.00

CHILDREN

Complaints received from Domestic Court.....	94
At instance of wife	82
At instance of husband.....	7
Complaints received from Juvenile Court.....	1
Anonymous complaints received	14
Investigated and no foundation found.....	10
Anonymous complaints giving fictitious names.....	2
No foundation.....	2
Failing to provide for six children.....	2
Abandoning two children	2
Cruelly beating boys.....	8
Cruelly beating girls.....	9
Abusing girls	3
Exposing to inclemency of weather.....	3
Neglecting children by leaving them alone while mother goes out to work or for other reasons	5
Contributing to dependency.....	3
Contributing to delinquency.....	4
Neglecting to give medical treatment to boy with broken arm.....	1
Neglecting to provide proper medical care for children.....	2
Girl taken out of employment where conditions were unhealthy, eyes tested and fixed	1
Boys begging	2
Children removed to hospitals.....	2
Cases of non-support	64
Cases of non-support settled without court action and parties agreed to pay \$39.50 weekly for support of families.....	21
Father dead	2
Mother dead	0
Father intemperate	32
Mother intemperate	10

Mother inveterate drinker and neglecting children.....	1
Assisting in the transportation and safe conduct of children from one place to another:	
2 from Minneapolis to Chicago in co-operation with Minneapolis S. P. C.	
1 from New York to Chicago in co-operation with N. Y. S. P. C. C.	
Boys' Home examined (boys housed, 132).....	1

ADULTS

Wife beating.....	7 cases
Husband beating.....	1 case
Abusing wife.....	1 case
Wife desertion.....	1 case
Domestic quarrels.....	5 cases
Begging.....	1 case
Insanity.....	1 case
Feeble-mindedness.....	2 cases
Demented woman mistreated.....	1 case

ANIMALS

Abandoning horses.....	1
Failing to provide shelter and care for 127 horses.....	5
Veterinary treatment provided for sick horses.....	11
Horses examined by veterinary at instigation of Society, for cruelty in branding...	26
Horse trading cases.....	3
Working horses unfit for service.....	35
Lame.....	18
Sores.....	7
Shoeing.....	5
Blind.....	3
Milk leg.....	2
Cruelly beating.....	32
Cruelly driving.....	8
Cruelly overdriving.....	4
Cruelly overloading.....	4
Cruelly branding.....	26
Flapping blinders.....	2
Cruelly overchecking.....	39
Barns examined.....	6
Visits to stock yards.....	3
Visit to Blue Island Horse Market.....	1
Visits to dumps.....	7
Eighty-fourth and Cottage Grove avenue.....	1
Twenty-first and Racine avenue.....	2
Nineteenth and Crawford avenue.....	1
Ninety-fourth and Vincennes avenue.....	1
Thirty-seventh and Lake Michigan.....	2

SMALL ANIMALS

Cats involved.....	45
Cats destroyed.....	26
Cats rescued from dangerous situations.....	7
Dogs involved.....	48
Dogs destroyed.....	19
Broken legs.....	2
Injured by autos.....	8
Homeless.....	9
Dogs sent to pound.....	15
Dog owners reprimanded.....	16
Sent to hospital.....	2
Cruelly beating.....	3
Cruelly scalding.....	1
Poisoning.....	2
Cruelly catching.....	1
Chickens involved.....	267
Cruelly breaking legs.....	2
Bear. Performing bear examined and owner cautioned.....	1
Roadways bettered and improved for hauling.....	2

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APRIL, 1917

FIRST AID TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS

"Little Benny," a "Baby Bandit," of Waukegan, Ills., is now in a fair way to become a good citizen. He is a pleasant-faced, manly little chap with good manners and a marked talent for getting into trouble. His last misconduct brought him before Judge Perry L. Persons of the County Court, where the contrast between his courtly manners and his bad conduct greatly puzzled the officials.

The boy's parents declared themselves unable to discipline or control him, and willingly acquiesced to Judge Persons' order that he be paroled to Miss Himmelreich, Probation Officer, also Special Humane Agent for the Illinois Humane Society, for a time. During his stay with her, he seemed very tractable for the most part, but while out on some errands with her he made his escape and ran away into Chicago, arriving several hours later at the home of an aunt, very tired and hungry. The aunt understood the situation and returned him to the probation officer early the following day.

Since that time, the boy has greatly improved in obedience and trustworthiness, and has been placed in a nice private home where the family are interested to see what good home life and watchful care can accomplish for Benny.

Judge Persons wields an influence in his work that proceeds from a

character of quiet strength, sympathy and sanity. He feels a great interest in humanity in general and believes the "down and out" is usually a victim of unfortunate conditions and improper surroundings. His sympathy flows most freely to the juvenile offenders with whom he takes infinite pains in the matter of helping them to work out their own salvation. He believes in giving the children every possible chance to make good. For that reason, he defers hearings in delinquent cases from time to time where improvement is shown; and in dependent cases, where the parents show a disposition to care for their children, they are placed on probation for a stated period of time.

Owing to the recent prevalence of sickness in the locality, it has not been thought best to commit dependent children to institutions, which state of affairs has greatly taxed the Detention Home. In this emergency, Judge Persons made an appeal to the citizens of Lake County to open their doors and hearts and give these children temporary homes. Several people immediately signified their willingness to assist by taking children of the Court (regularly paroled to them) as guests, and the impromptu plan has already met with much success.

"If I had the assurance that there were one hundred families in Waukegan and thereabout who would be willing to take children, from time to time, and care for them until final disposition of their case is made, I would like the arrangement much better than a detention home," said Judge Persons. "I am hopeful that the time is not far away when a number of people will leave their names with me and will assure me that they will care for children for short periods of time. It is not right to place innocent children in jail or in some

state institution when they are guilty of no wrong doing."

Certainly, the principle upon which this emergency move is being operated—that of securing immediate and practical human help for the child in time of trouble—points to a solution of the problem of the boy or girl who is not habitually bad but has made a misstep and needs correction and guidance.

COUNTRY-WIDE OBSERVANCE OF HUMANE SUNDAY AND BE- KIND-TO-ANIMALS WEEK

Anticruelty societies throughout the United States are making special plans to observe HUMANE SUNDAY on April 22, and BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK, April 16-21. These events have become annual observances on the part of the majority of the 576 anticruelty societies in the United States. On Humane Sunday, clergymen are requested to devote a whole or part of one service to the subject of kindness to children and animals. More than 2,000 clergymen observed this day last year. Those observing some other day than Sunday as their Sabbath will adjust the celebration accordingly.

Be Kind to Animals Week, which is the week preceding Humane Sunday, is for the purpose of calling special attention to the importance of providing protection and care for animal life. In many places some special observance has been planned for each day of the week to center attention on the subject of kindness. Some of the special days suggested are "Pet Animal Day," "Humane Education Day," "Boy Scout Day," "Bird Day," "Red Star Day," and "Horse Day." The week will culminate in the observance of Humane Sunday, April 22. Clergymen, regardless of creed or faith, are asked to devote the whole or part of one service to the subject of child and

animal protection. Last year the anticruelty societies of the United States investigated cases of cruelty involving more than 215,000 children and 2,800,000 animals. They have in their employ 1,308 men and 433 women. More than 24,000 people volunteered their services in handling the work of these societies.

The American Humane Association, with headquarters in Albany, N. Y., is a federation of the various anticruelty organizations and is supplying them with literature to assist in local observances of Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals Week.

The AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF has been organized in this country through the request of the United States Secretary of War, to be the "Red Cross of the Brute Creation." Though it was started but last June, it has had a very rapid growth and now has branches located in a number of American cities. It is organizing a corps of trained veterinarians, with an enlisted personnel of farriers and grooms and will provide veterinary supplies, ambulances, and field and base hospitals in the event of war. The RED STAR is organized as a department of The American Humane Association, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y. The development of a volunteer organization for the relief of animals in war marks one of the greatest steps taken recently in anti-cruelty work. Similar organizations have received recognition from all the governments of the entente allies, and have been instrumental in restoring thousands of animals to service that otherwise would have been destroyed. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does its work exclusively in the English Army. The Blue Cross and Purple Cross are giving their services to the French Army. A Blue Cross has also been started in Italy.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.



THREE UNIQUE HOMES FOR BIRD CENTER

HUMANE WORK IN ROCHELLE

Rochelle, Ill., is a pretty "city of lights and pavements," seventy-five miles west of Chicago on Lincoln Highway. Besides having its full quota of the possessions that make a successful town, such as schools, libraries, churches, banks, stores, public buildings and attractive homes, it can boast a fine body of public-spirited men and women who keep well abreast of the times in the march of progress.

A strong factor in this welfare work has been the Rochelle Civic Council—a woman's club organized by its present president, Mrs. James C. Fesler—which has presented a lecture course covering a wide range of subjects embracing municipal matters, civic needs, social problems, child education and moral training, and the beautification of public and private grounds. Workers well informed upon these topics have been engaged as speakers, and much credit for this extension course is due to Mrs. Fesler and the members of the Club, Mesdames Barber, Craft, Cobb, Cooper, Chandler, Culver, Countryman, File, Luther, McConaughy, Peek, Pickle, Rosenberg, Smith, Tilton, Van Artsdale, Whipple, Wimmer, and Wirick.

On Monday, March 19, 1917, Miss Ruth Ewing, a director of the Illinois Humane Society and editor of its official organ, addressed a meeting of the Rochelle Civic Council, composed of club members, educators and school children, on the subject of "Humane Education," the meeting having been arranged by Mrs. Fesler and Mr. Herman Wimmer, Superintendent of Schools in Rochelle. Miss Ewing gave a brief history of organized humane work in this country and then told something of the practical, concrete work that is being done by the Humane Society and the Public Schools in Chicago at the present time. It was a very attentive audience and the children gave evidence of their good training by being model listeners. Some excellent singing by one group of children was a refreshing feature of the program.

At the close of the meeting the visitor was taken to the Manual Training School to inspect the bird-houses that were being made by some of the school boys for exhibition in a coming contest. This proved so interesting that she prevailed upon Superintendent Wimmer to furnish the following account of the undertaking for



PREPAREDNESS

Mr. O. A. Cooks, manual training instructor, and a group of his young architects who competed for prizes in the recent bird-house contest held in Rochelle, Ill., under the direction of Superintendent of Schools, Herman Winner.

Photographs by C. W. Hartong.

publication as a practical lesson in humanness, carpentry and civics.

Mr. Wimmer is in hearty sympathy with humane educational work and is constantly exerting his influence to further the cause. Mrs. Fesler is an active humanitarian and has done much to stimulate interest and encourage humane sentiment and conduct among the children of Ogle County.

A BIRD HOUSE CONTEST

WANTED—Birds to occupy seventy-five new houses at Rochelle, Ill. Great choice as to style of architecture and building materials. Log cabins, thatched huts, frame houses, stucco finishes, etc. Bungalows, cottages, and anything desired up to eighteen apartment flats. All modern conveniences including food, shelters and bathing pools. Those expecting large families especially desired. Our children are your friends and our cats are belled.

On Friday evening, March 23, at the parlors of the Rochelle Chamber of Commerce occurred a remarkable bird-house contest conducted by O. A. Oaks, teacher of manual training in the city schools. About seventy-five houses of all kinds were shown. Some were rustic and some imitated modern forms of residences. These were built to accommodate wrens, blue birds and martins, and each was properly constructed to meet the requirements of these various tenants. The houses were nearly all built by the boys of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades as a part of their regular manual training work, though a few were made by the high school girls who have an evening class in manual training.

Prizes aggregating about thirty dollars in value were put up by business men and others interested in the work. These prizes

included a suit of clothes, a fountain pen, saws, planes, drawing sets, a copy of the Boy Mechanic and other appropriate articles.

The judges were Rev. W. L. Whipple, of the Methodist Church; Mr. Fred Harris, a cabinet maker and wood smith; and Mr. Fred W. Craft, president of the high school board. It was intended that the houses would be on display just the one evening, but there was such a demand for further display, both by those who saw them at the Chamber of Commerce rooms and by those who failed to see them there that arrangements were made to display them in several store windows.

Herman Wimmer,
Superintendent of Schools.

TWO CATS THAT ARE FIREMEN

We have long been familiar with human and horse fire fans, but Boston now rises to exhibit two cats which respond to the ringing of the gong in the firehouse.

The two pets are the pride of the men. The best trick of the felines is to slide down the brass pole in the station just as the firemen do when descending from their sleeping quarters on the second floor to the trucks below. On hearing the gong the agile creatures will jump to the polished metal rod and throw their legs about it, much as they do when descending a small tree, and then slide to the floor below like a flash.

It required considerable persistence on the part of the firemen to train the animals. One man stood at the bottom to catch them while a second started them sliding.

But after the cats got onto the hang of the thing they took as much delight in it as did the men watching them.



HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE

A FEW OF THE RECENT CASES IN COURT

The 24th Precinct Police notified the Society of the case of an abandoned horse that was down at Campbell avenue and Polk street.

Ambulance Officer Mariotti drove to the place in question and found the horse. With the assistance of Officers Smith and Potter, the horse was gotten up and hauled to Dr. Holtz, a veterinary surgeon. The animal had been overdriven and had fallen from exhaustion, after which the driver, who was somewhat intoxicated, had gone away.

After several hours' treatment the horse had recovered and was sent to the City Pound until the owner could be located, which was soon accomplished by looking up the "Junk License" number in the records at the City Hall, which showed to whom the license had been issued. The man was located and arrested.

Judge Barrasa at the Maxwell Street Court heard the case and fined defendant \$5.00.

Record 111; Case 371.

A man complained to the Society that a neighbor had cruelly chased and beaten some of his chickens, breaking the legs of two of them.

Humane Officer Nolan investigated and complainant was advised to destroy the injured chickens at once to put them out of their suffering, and to secure a warrant for the arrest of the neighbor.

When the case came to trial eye witnesses to the cruelty gave their testimony. Judge Courtney of the Hyde Park Police Court fined defendant \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.00.

Record III; Case 494.

Officer Andrew Parker arrested a man for driving an old, lame, and sick horse from Chicago to Blue Island, and asked that a humane officer be detailed to assist in the case.

Humane Officer Nolan was on hand at the hearing of the case in the Englewood Court. Judge La Buy heard the evidence and fined defendant \$3.00 and costs, \$9.50 in all.

Record 111; Case 484.

Officer Brenicke stopped a horse and sent for a humane officer to make an examination. Officer Miller of the Society found the animal very stiff and scarcely able to walk. The owner was arrested and summoned to appear in the Clark Street Court the following morning. Judge Mahoney heard the evidence and fined the man \$3.00 and costs, in all \$6.50.

Record 111; Case 524.

A crowd had gathered and threatened to do violence to a man for cruelly beating his horse that had lost its footing on the street, when Humane Officer McDonough appeared on the scene. The officer examined the animal and found it covered with whip marks and badly skinned on the legs. Officer McDonald, of the 27th Precinct, arrested the man and the case was called in the Desplaines Street Court before Judge Goodnow, who imposed a fine of \$6.00.

Record 109; Case 518.

Officer Ehhix, of the Woodlawn Police Station, arrested a man for beating his horse. Officer Nolan took charge of the case. He found that the man had whipped the horse with an iron instrument used for unloading brick. Judge Gemmill fined prisoner \$5.00 and costs.

Record 109; Case 768.

A woman complained that her husband drank, refused to work and failed to support her and her child.

Mrs. McGuire, of the Court of Domestic Relations, assisted the woman in having the man arrested and taking him into Court. Humane Officer Brayne was asked to investigate conditions and found that the man had sold an auto which he owned in order to raise money to give his wife, and had also quit drinking and taken a position as chauffeur.

When the case came to trial, Judge Stelk continued it; later he ordered another continuance. Upon final hearing, he dismissed case, as defendant and his wife were reunited and conditions complained of removed.

Record 73; Case 1.

The driver of a milk wagon was reported by a citizen for driving a horse with a very sore back, and that had the appearance of being underfired.

Humane Officer Nolan went to see the horse and found a sore 4 inches in diameter under the saddle of the harness, which was discharging matter and blood. He swore out a warrant for the owner.

Case called for trial before Judge Trude in Englewood Police Court. Defendant admitted horse had been sore for five weeks, but brought in Dr. Kingmar, a veterinary, as a witness, who stated that he had treated the horse and had told defendant how to readjust the harness so as to keep the harness from bearing on the sores, whereupon Judge Trude admonished the veterinary for not having told the man to quit working his horse until its back was entirely well. The doctor then agreed to have the horse laid off from work and to give it regular care until it had recovered. Judge

Trude fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which he paid.

Record 109; Case 76.

Miss Himmelreich, Humane Officer for the Waukegan Branch of the Illinois Humane Society, reports a particularly pathetic case of destitution that she found in North Chicago. It was that of a family consisting of the mother and seven little children, the youngest of whom was a babe in arms and the oldest a boy of ten years. This boy was accidentally scalded six or seven months ago and lingered between life and death at the Lake County Hospital, where he finally recovered by means of a skin-grafting operation.

The father had died nearly a year prior to this under peculiarly tragic circumstances. He had gone down into the cellar of his house to investigate a leak in the gas pipe, and later was found drowned in a pool of water which submerged a portion of the basement, supposedly having been asphyxiated by escaping gas.

The County responded to Officer Himmelreich's appeal and furnished food and clothing to the impoverished family, and several public-spirited individuals gave practical help.

Another discovery of Miss Himmelreich's was a boy with a badly fractured elbow, whom she found in a suffering and badly neglected condition. He had had a severe fall from his bicycle, striking his elbow and shattering the bones. An X-Ray picture disclosed the nature of the injury. An operation performed by Dr. Frederick Mueller at the County Hospital, at the request of Dr. Brown, was so successful that the boy will recover the rotary motion and the entire use of his arm.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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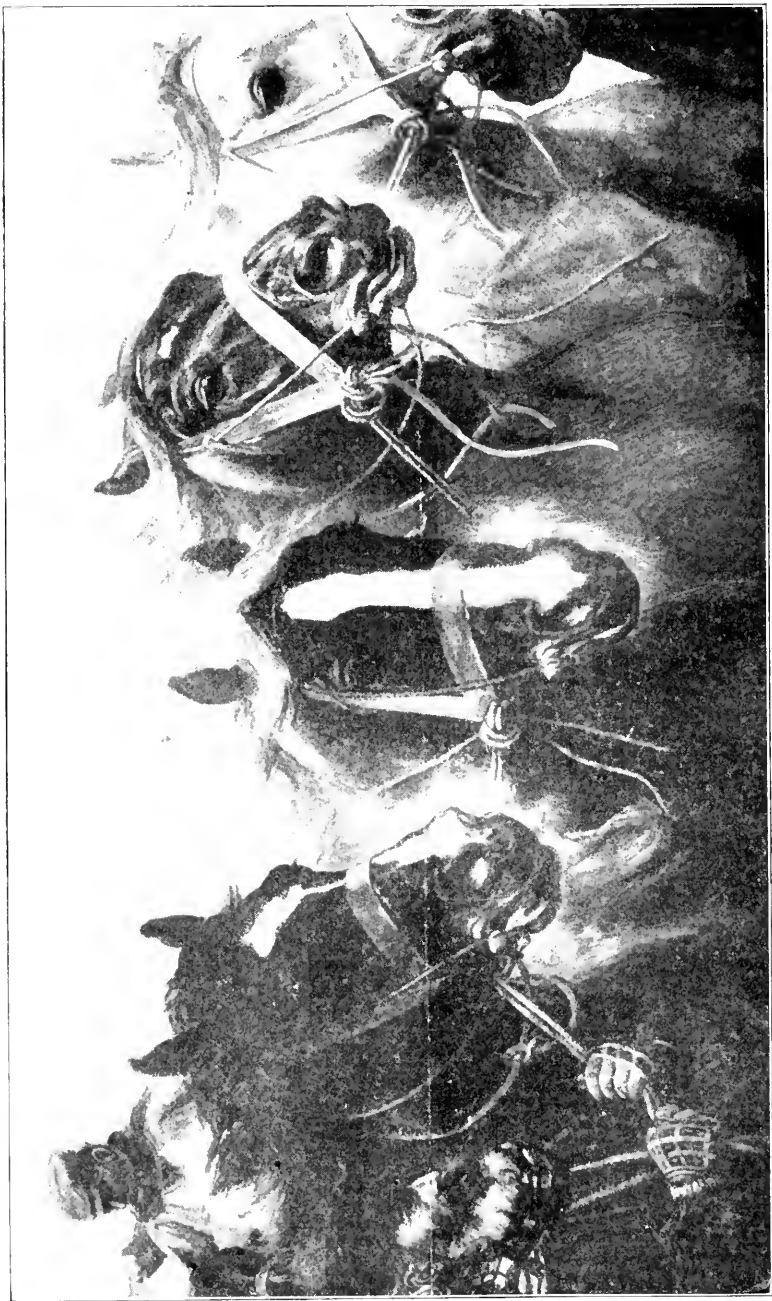
HUMANE ADVOCATE

MAY, 1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



CHEVAUX A' VENDRE

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WAR HORSES CURED BY KINDNESS

Special Correspondent, New York Herald.

It is saddening and horrible enough in this war to see the human body racked with pain, suffering the savagery of fellow man, but it is not all a war of murder and maiming.

As I sit here at the table of a cafe, cosmopolitan clatter rings strident through the clouds of tobacco smoke, just as it did in the old times before the world was at war.

Sometimes a tired soldier, bronzed with exposure in the trenches, comes into the cafe, silent, weary and athirst. His eye takes in the careless crowd with a sweep of tired dignity. The crowd returns the compliment, noting the tall, mud spattered gun boots, the worn revolver holster, the battered bandolier.

This afternoon there came into the Brasserie an officer of quite a different stamp. Kind blue eyes illuminated a pleasant, homely face. He came and sat down by me, and we fell to talking. He did not look a man of war. He was neither irritable nor ferocious nor fagged out, nor impatient of these cruel, worrying days. There was a sort of bedside manner about him that was very soothing. His voice was quiet, almost dreamy.

He told me his business—a place of his own suggestion, accepted with alacrity by the War Office. They have given a commission to go with it. He is a major, and his work is to roam across the country in the wake of the war to look for lost horses—cavalry horses mainly—to collect them in batches, to doctor them when there is need of it, and to send them back to the lines. He has a big automobile at his command, and with him a Yorkshire farrier-sergeant who knows France and the French language intimately, and two or three men whose acquaintance with horse-flesh is as rich and rare as that of Jasper Petulengro.

To hear him talk of his task was an education. The most entente animal is as clay in his hands. He can "break" anything, from a fierce bronco to a sullen dray horse. It is all done by sheer kindness. He discovers his "patients" in all manner

of out of the way places, finding some that have been commandeered by farmers and set to the undignified labor of tillage or draught work, and others that have strayed from the ranks of our high riding Lanciers to break their hearts in coal wagons and milk carts. There are many such—wanderers lost by the wayside and taken in by rustic folk. When he finds them, he discovers how long they have been "adopted," pays for their keep during that period and promptly adds them to his troop of returns. A large number are sick, and sore, and worn. Many are dying. But they revive at the magic touch of this soft hearted, uncannily clever major.

"I found many of 'em at the last gasp," says he, "and good for nothing—so you would imagine—but eat's meat. Pneumonia cases, mostly. Temperature 105, pulse 22. Stone cold over the hocks, ditto behind the ears. Danger signal, that. Film over the eyes and a sad sort of look about 'em which says, plain enough, 'I'm done, master. Let me die in peace.'"

"No, you don't," says I.

"I just take out my little hypodermic syringe and squirt a strong dose of strychnine into them—very nearly a grain. It acts invariably like a miracle. They sit up almost at once and begin to take an interest in things. Then I rub their ankles with hot mustard and water and give 'em a mustard plaster behind the ears, and they feel like three-year-olds, though a bit weak and tottery. A careful system of dietary follows, chiefly carrots, and that completes the cure."

He pulled out a little pocket case of shiny steel instruments—needles and thread, a clinical thermometer, a pair of scissors and a file (for hippo-dentistry).

"That's my box of tricks, complete," said he. "It'll all go into an inside pocket; but with that and a lot of carrots under the seat of the car I'll guarantee to bring up the standard of the raggedest cavalry troop to the equality of the swiftest Uhlands that ever smashed through an unprotected town. And it's mainly kindness that does it."

OUR JUVENILES—DELINQUENT AND OTHERWISE

By JUDGE PERRY L. PERSONS, Waukegan, Illinois

Of course your interest and mine in the child of our community is conceded. No sane person can question his value as a civic asset, although, as we shall see in some instances, he might possibly be considered, temporarily at least, a liability.

We approve of every institution and agency and endorse every movement in our community, the church, the Sunday school, the Y. M. C. A., the local branch of the Illinois Humane Society, whose members take such a commendable interest in our juveniles, the Hattie Barwell Good Fellowship Club, which does such excellent work on the south side, so called; our North Shore Juvenile Protective Association, which operates along the North Shore and in our county as far north as Highland, and other kindred organizations having for their object the improvement of his environment, making it easier for him to do right and harder for him to do wrong; and we deplore certain existing conditions wherever we find them with which he is surrounded, which, if continued, will make him morally, mentally, or physically unfit.

Very recently I sat in a religious service. Just ahead of me were a grandfather with two grandsons, six or seven years of age, not brothers, but cousins, as I afterwards learned, sitting side by side. Very shortly the grandfather changed their seats, he placing himself between the youngsters. His purpose was plain; the necessity for the move was apparent. Those boys, fairly bubbling over and effervescent with the joy of living, simply could not avoid nudging or tickling each other at every oppor-

tunity, and even when the grandparent was reverently standing with bowed head during prayer I noticed that his coattails suddenly received a sudden and unexpected tug. Bad boys, you say, to act so in church! Not at all. Just boys, live, wholesome boys whom any of us, as was the fond grandfather, would be proud to claim as his own. From what I learned of the home life of those boys I believe they are surrounded with good influences of the right kind, that they will safely and successfully pass on through the various stages of their development to and through the adolescent period and prove themselves to be of the very highest type of young manhood. But what might occur to prevent this desirable end during the coming five or ten years? They will soon see everywhere around them—and this is particularly true in our cities—evidence of dissension, friction, unrest, lack of harmony, chaos, and disquiet, in our mercantile, industrial, domestic, religious, civic and political life. In their increasing desire for knowledge as they pass through the grades of our schools, they will continually read in our newspapers, which go to every home, of reported violations of both moral and statutory law. They will hear and read of the severance of the domestic relation, the violability of the marriage contract and the fullness of our divorce court dockets, and in their presence will be discussed the present European conflict, the end of which cannot now be foretold, in which they will be shown how man seeks to kill his fellow man and nations are arrayed against nations, with the resultant havoc and devastation, in this gigantic carnage,

in which only the fittest may survive.

Will not those boys whom I have described, in passing through the formative period of their young lives, be unfavorably impressed by these things?

With these conditions, for all of which they are, of course, not responsible, brought to their attention, is it any wonder that their early ideals become shattered and forgotten?

I am often impressed with the thought that if I wished to occupy a position where I might accomplish the greatest lasting harm in any community it would be that of judge of the juvenile court, and, on the contrary, if one is imbued with the sincere desire to do good, his power is equally great and his field of opportunity is unlimited.

During the year 1916 cases involving 101 children were presented to the county court for its attention, and at this time it might be of interest to consider in detail the method by which the child, dependent or delinquent is brought to the attention of the court; how his case is handled and what is done in his behalf. The court is always ready and open to consider the application of any reputable person interested in the welfare of a child thought to be dependent or delinquent. Such a person may go to the office of the state's attorney, give him the facts, sign a petition prepared by the state's attorney asking for a hearing, which petition is then presented in court and a time for the hearing fixed. Upon the filing of the petition the case is referred to a probation officer, who visits the home, talks with the child and its parents in the home, and makes and files in the case a detailed report showing home conditions, number of members in the family, number of rooms occupied as owner or tenant, and, if as tenant, what rent is paid; nativity and religious tendency or

preference and what members of the family are employed or in school, as the case may be.

This report, in the hands of the state's attorney at the hearing, is of great assistance to him and the court, and frequently puts us in possession of accurate and important information which we could get in no other way. At the hearing we try to gain the confidence of the child and of the parents and endeavor to convince them that their good and their welfare is the sole purpose of the inquiry. If the circumstances show a possibility by which the cause for the complaint may be overcome or removed, the child is permitted to return home under proper supervision of the probation officer in charge of the case, or if it is shown to be advisable, the child, pending further hearing, is placed in our temporary detention home or in a private home, if one is available, during which time the parents may visit the child and satisfy themselves that he receives every care and attention necessary for his comfort and welfare.

At the end of the specified period, usually from one to three or four weeks, all parties are again in court; reports of progress are made and such action then taken as the facts show warrant.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without further reference to our detention home, which is under the direct supervision of Miss Ida Himmelreich. By authority of the board of supervisors a year ago last December arrangements were then made by which Miss Himmelreich's home has since been used for the temporary care of children pending the final disposition of their cases in the county court. I cannot too highly express my appreciation of the benefits derived from this action of the supervisors in the establishment of these quarters, as some results have been obtained in the improvement of children committed to

the custody of Miss Himmelreich which are almost beyond belief.

In one instance, a boy nine years of age was brought into court and we were asked by the mother to send him to an institution. In appearance he was a pitiful case. His weight was only forty pounds; he was a poor, shrunken, skinny, starved appearing little fellow. The mother considered him a hopeless case. He was given to running away from school, getting into the neighbors' pantries, purloining anything and everything on which he could place his hands in the line of cakes or other eatables, and his mother contended that he was below normal, in fact, sufficiently feeble-minded to warrant us in sending him to the state institution for the feeble-minded at Lincoln. Against her wishes, we continued the case for a few weeks and the boy was placed in Miss Himmelreich's home. Inside of ten days he had gained six and one-half pounds in weight. His diet was regulated, and when he left her home at the expiration of about two months he could hardly be recognized as the same boy whom we had sent there so recently.

Shortly before we permitted his return to his mother his family removed to Chicago, where he is now living, attending school regularly, a plump, vigorous and healthy boy, and it is needless to say that the parents now are proud of the improvement which he made while a ward of the court.

In that case, as in others, our probation officers, Miss Himmelreich and Miss Polmeteer, did excellent work, and much of the success shown in our juvenile work is due to the zealous efforts and good judgment of these officers.

In disposing of the juvenile cases it is not our policy to take a child from his home if any alternative appears. The child, if a delinquent, is given to understand that the responsibility for improvement rests squarely upon his shoulders.

Our juvenile work, as a whole, might properly be divided into two principal classes, dependents and delinquents.

From the definition of the term dependent given us by the law of this state you will observe that the statute gives the courts wide latitude in the matter, the intention of the legislature evidently having been to permit the court to do whatever the welfare of the child required. For the purpose of illustrating and explaining several phases of dependency I will divide this part of the subject in four classes.

First. When caused by apparently unavoidable conditions, that is, not on the part of the parents or either of them. In this case we find usually merely the necessity of aid. The environment is usually good, and when necessary assistance, financial or otherwise, is rendered, the remedy is complete.

Second. When caused by the misconduct of the mother.

Third. When caused by the misconduct of the father.

Fourth. When caused by the misconduct of both father and mother.

It will be seen that these parents considered these little children an unwelcome responsibility—they were not wanted in the home. In fact, under the facts disclosed, were the children removed, we were given to understand that a reconciliation might be effected, but at what cost? Their own happiness considered, these little tots, offspring and result of an unfortunate marriage, were better unborn. In this day we hear much advocacy of eugenics as generally understood; of more legislative restriction on the marriage relation; and birth control, so called, advocated by some good people to avoid this very condition of things, which is strenuously opposed by others on the ground that education along this line would tend to increase rather than lessen the immor-

ality. Be that as it may, and on that question I do not consider myself qualified to express an opinion in this particular case I have just mentioned, and others which I have seen, I firmly believe that more knowledge by these parties along the line mentioned would have prevented the disruption of that family, and society generally would have been benefited.

It will be seen that with the dependent child the condition or environment causing his dependency may readily be remedied or removed—he is furnished necessary clothing and a home, private or institutional, and little permanent harm to the child results. In fact, in the majority of these cases we succeed in locking the barn just before the horse is stolen, which, I am sorry to say, frequently is not the case with the juvenile delinquent, which brings us to a discussion of the second classification, or that of delinquents.

You have noted that in reference to specific cases I have avoided any mention of the names of the individuals involved. Of course, the reason is apparent. One of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend in juvenile work—and this is especially true where the children are on probation, attending school and continuing to live in the same neighborhood—is the publicity which might be given to the airing of their difficulties in court, which would be not only embarrassing to the parents and other members of the family, but would lessen our prospects for the improvement of the juvenile himself.

You have seen that many sad and distressing cases are brought to our attention indicating a condition of things anything but creditable to those responsible.

We are told that about two-fifths—two out of every five—of our children in attendance upon the public schools in this city are suffering from adenoids, weakened eyesight, diseased

tonsils, or defective teeth. With this apparent neglect on the part of the parents and in view of home conditions, as frequently brought to our attention, is it not surprising that even more cases do not find their way into the juvenile court? The great majority of the inmates of our jails, reformatories and penitentiaries are young men. Thomas W. Kilbride, secretary of our Illinois board of pardons, in an address at the Y. M. C. A. in Springfield on the fourteenth of this month stated:

“The criminal age is between the sixteenth and twenty-fourth year. The home, the school, the church, are making a futile effort to keep youth in the right paths, but cigarettes, the billiard cue and the stein will subvert all efforts so long as grafting officers allow laws to be trampled on.”

What in my opinion can you do as individuals to aid us in this important work? My answer is, to furnish our probation officers a waiting list, as it might be called, of earnest, conscientious people in our community who occasionally from time to time would be willing to take into his or her home a boy or girl temporarily, thus giving the aid, care and attention which the child could not otherwise receive, until such time as his home environment might be improved and thereby avoiding the necessity, in so many cases, for removing the child from his parents and relatives and in my opinion giving him a better opportunity for development than could be given him in the institutional home, so called, in which he might become lacking to a certain extent in individuality, becoming merely one of many, in which his individual responsibility would be exercised, if at all, in a less degree.

As a concluding thought might I emphasize our individual responsibility in the conservation of the American home, which is the very bulwark of our institutions.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

MAY, 1917

HUMANE EDUCATION IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

The State of New York now has a Humane Education Law—thanks to the New York State Humane Education Committee, of which Mrs. H. Clay Preston of Buffalo is secretary, who, together with Miss Margaret F. Rochester and a host of humanitarian friends, have been indefatigable in their efforts to gain support for this bill.

The bill, which is practically the same as that enacted in Illinois in 1907, was introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator Murphy; and after a long hard fight has triumphantly passed both Houses, and been duly signed by Governor Whitman. It provides that all elementary schools shall give instruction in the humane treatment of animals and birds. Such instruction shall be for such period of time each week as may be directed by the Board of Regents. It may be joined with work in literature, reading, language and nature study. A school district shall not be entitled to participate in the public school money, if the instruction required in the bill is not complied with. The commissioner of education furthermore is directed to place the consideration of the humane treatment of animals and birds in the program of Teachers' Institutes.

Strangely enough this measure met with strong opposition. It would seem that moral instruction was such a natural and necessary part of true education, that its acceptance in the regular

course of instruction in the public schools would scarcely admit of argument. Such a bill, thru its very human nature, should make a touching appeal to all people, irrespective of class or race distinction and religious or political opinion. The humane education movement stands for social, educational and ethical improvement, and surely every one wishes to stand for these. It is the manifest duty of every citizen to interest himself in looking after the moral welfare of our school children.

The experience of the seventeen States that have passed a Humane Education Law has been such as to prove conclusively the practical value of having the teaching of humaneness, common justice and moral rectitude of thought and action incorporated as a part of the regular public school education.

LICENSING AND BELLING CATS

In the June, 1916, issue of the HUMANE ADVOCATE and again in the September number considerable space was devoted to the defense of cats, in refutation of many false charges made against them and illustrative of their good qualities and great economic value to man. Recently there has been a movement started to license cats and to tie bells on them as a warning to the birds. The cat license question is a big one capable of much argument: as for the cry against the cat as a destroyer of birds, it is best rebuked by statistics showing the slaughter of song-birds for millinery purposes to exceed in one month the number of birds destroyed by cats in a whole year. If the cat were less condemned as a bird catcher and more extolled as a catcher of mice, it would be more in accord with the rules of justice.

In this connection we publish the two following letters containing humane and practical arguments against the measures in question.

March 26, 1917.

Hon. Theodore D. Robinson,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Senator Robinson:

At the recent hearing on your cat license bill, Senate Nos. 406-682, I understood that you and I were to have a consultation to see if a bill could be devised which would abate the tramp and predatory cat nuisance and fully meet the objections of humanitarians. I have given the matter considerable thought and have come to the conclusion that the whole scheme is unworkable and inhumane, and would also fail to accomplish the objects which you have in view. I am also satisfied that it would cause a great deal of needless and unwarranted suffering.

Your bill entirely fails to provide for an adequate enforcement of cat licenses, particularly in country districts. It relies on terrorism and an obsolete shotgun policy. It is left to constables and peace officers to exterminate unlicensed cats. They would fail to be interested to spend their time, and also to expend their money for ammunition in order to go into the country to hunt stray cats, or invade their neighbors' farmyards and premises in order to destroy unlicensed cats. Your proposed law, in country districts, could not but fail to be a dead letter. The Federal government denounced the sparrow. Many states made it an outlaw. Everyone was at liberty to kill the sparrow, but the sparrow is still with us in large numbers and likely to remain indefinitely.

A very inhumane feature of your bill is that it seeks to make outlaws of untagged cats, instead of putting the responsibility on the owner by making it a misdemeanor to possess an unlicensed cat, the same as is the case now with dog owners. The fate of the cat is made to hinge on the relative parsimony and negligence of the owner. Even if he should get a license and be careless in keeping it on the cat, the animal's life would be liable to be forfeited. It is the owner who should be held responsible for breaking a license law, and not a poor, uncomprehending pussycat.

Humanitarians are sincerely desirous of doing what they can to get rid of the tramp and predatory cat nuisance. We believe, however, that the claim of our Audubon friends that the cat is so much of a menace to the birds is largely a matter of unintentional exaggeration. Individual cats will undoubtedly kill birds. The mass of them do not. My country home has been practically a bird preserve for fifty years. There are vast quantities of song birds there, and they have come year after year,

and raised their young on my grounds and around my house in the same nests with very little disturbance from my cats. The birds and the cats have existed together from the remotest antiquity, and the secretary of the National Audubon Society recently wrote me that the birds are steadily increasing in numbers. We also know that through the efforts of our anti-cruelty societies in the neighborhood of 500,000 cats, by actual count, are killed yearly in New York State. I believe that that cat is being made a victim of tommyrot and unreasonable hysteria.

The humane societies, after fifty years of existence in New York State, with many years devoted to attempts to dispose of surplus and unwanted small animals in a humane way, have at last worked out a system which is certainly practical and is also humane. Our officers seize them by hand, carry them in light weight ambulances to the societies' kennels, and there destroy them painlessly by either electricity or carbonic acid gas. Your bill could not possibly make this system apply to the state at large, and it is already in effective operation in a great many of the cities, and will, undoubtedly, be extended to all of them. I believe that your bill is essentially unjust, brutal and doomed to failure, if enacted. Humanitarians believe that this is self-evident. * * *

Very sincerely yours,

William O. Stillman,
President, American Humane Assn.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., May 4, 1917.
Illinois Humane Society.

Dear Sirs:

Putting bells on cats may do for city felines but it would be a great menace to farmers. If we should bell our cats, our oat, rye, wheat and corn crops would be ruined. After threshing our small grains they are put in bins or large boxes; the rats and mice would gnaw through these and eat bushels of the grain if our cats could not catch them. Our corn cribs would be stripped if chipmunks, rats and mice could hear the bells on the cats. So it would mean great losses if such a practice should become law. I, for one, am against belling cats. Furthermore, there is another argument against it. I have a cousin who tied a ribbon and bell on her cat. As a result, Pussy got hung. As our country is facing a food famine, I consider it a poor plan to encourage or advocate a practice that would destroy one kernel of our much needed grain.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. E. Collamer.



Carretoneros — Chile.

CHILEAN STREET FOUNTAIN

FRIEND OF THE SOCIETY WRITES FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Cusco, Peru, February 27, 1917.

Since leaving Arequipa, we have been climbing steadily. The first day we went from 7500 feet to 14,680 feet elevation, then descended to Juliaca, 2500 feet, to spend the night. Shortly after leaving Arequipa Sunday morning the clouds lifted and we had a very good view for several hours. We had not gone very far on our road before we had our first sight of a llama. We saw many herds of them in the distance and shortly afterwards saw flocks of alpacas with a few vicuñas. The llamas are kept for beasts of burden and sell for about \$2.50 gold. They are truly the Indian's friend, for they are gentle, healthy and will carry 100 pounds with ease. But they absolutely refuse to carry a pound more than that.

The alpacas look something like the llamas, but are shorter and grow long wool. The vicuña is something more like an antelope, is very shy and never has been domesticated. The natives have drives or round-ups and catch the vicuñas, shear them and let them go to grow another crop. The land all around this country is owned in immense tracts, hundreds of thousands of acres. The land-

owner hires a shepherd to care for his alpacas and sheep, and gives him, in return for a year's labor, enough food—costing about \$2.50 gold for the year—and permission to pasture ten or twenty animals of his own, depending upon the size of the flock he is tending. The only other expense to the landlord is to send his representative twice a year to receive the wool and sell it. It brings 35c per pound and each alpaca yields from six to seven pounds. The animal costs about \$3.00 to begin with. So you can figure why the landowners are not interested in improving conditions of the Indians in this country, as long as they are content to work for barely a living.

The ride this day was not as grand or impressive as the one from the coast to Arequipa, but it was interesting. The mountains are very rugged, but we gradually saw signs of cultivation. At one point we saw a lake quite as blue and the surrounding mountains quite as steep and snow-capped as anything in Switzerland.

Juliaca, the small Indian town where we spent the night, is nothing but a square surrounded on one side by the railroad station, another by the hotel and the two other sides were occupied by the only houses in the town.

The heavy rain which played a lively tune on the tin roof of the hotel that night succeeded in covering the mountains with snow so our ride the next morning was through beautiful country. We were carried up again to 14,150 feet elevation, through narrow valleys, green with a scanty growth sufficient for grazing, although we saw comparatively few animals there.

At the summit we noticed a small stream only a yard wide flowing in the direction in which we were going and we were told that it was the head waters of the Amazon. As we descended, other streams would join it, so that after the eighty miles which we followed this stream it had become quite a river and a swift one, too. Other rivers join it later and eventually it becomes the Amazon.

As we descended, the valley became wider and very well cultivated, until near Cusco it became quite thickly populated and we saw crops of lima beans, timothy, flax and alfalfa. As the ground became more fertile, the houses became larger, the cattle fatter, the horses larger and the people better fed. It was very surprising to see so much prosperity tucked away in the heart of the Andes mountains. We noticed a curious custom of planting cactus on top of the mud fences or walls. It proved a very effective and cheap substitute for barbed wire.

Another interesting thing we saw was a water ditch—which formerly carried water from these mountains to the tribes living near the coast, where they have no rain. The Incas, when they set out to conquer these coast tribes, would first cut these water ditches and thus compel these tribes to surrender. It seems that no one lately has ever found the source which supplied water for these ditches.

We had our same special parlor car hitched on the rear of the train. So we were quite comfortable on our long ride and, being the last car, we had an unobstructed view of the beautiful scenery we were passing through. At each stop we generally got out and watched the people both in the cars ahead and in the stations. It was interesting to note the changes of costume in the native dress as we progressed farther into the interior.

Cusco is the most interesting place we have struck yet. It is really beautiful with its pink, white, blue and green buildings all with red tile roofs. It is nestled down in a small valley and has spread partly up the steep sides of the surrounding mountains. In walking around town one can get interesting glimpses up the side streets, each one a picture. The side hills are so steep that the pavement is laid in steps. It reminds me very much like Naples in this one respect.

This morning we took horses and rode up

these steep streets to the top of a hill commanding a beautiful view of the valley, the city and the mountains beyond.

You know that this city was the Inca capital long before the Spaniards came to this country, and one can see many remains of their remarkable masonry which is composed of stones of all sizes, so well cut and fitted that they required no mortar, yet it is impossible to insert a knife blade in the joints. The Spaniards rebuilt on the ruins of some of the buildings by the use of mud and straw, then plastering and painting. In some cases they had plastered down over the original stones, but since so much interest has been manifested in these Inca ruins and tourists have been coming to see them, all plaster has been carefully scraped from the interesting part. Whenever the Spaniards or the Peruvians have attempted to re-lay the Inca stones which had fallen from place, the difference in workmanship is notable. They used enough poor mortar so that they did not have to use much skill in fitting the stones very closely and it certainly looks patched in comparison with the original work. We are bringing home some views showing this work.

This city is at least four hundred years old. One house has a tablet showing that a certain celebrated Peruvian historian was born there in 1535. There are quite a number of interesting squares with gardens in the center and the market place is a riot of color, in the costumes of the Indians. But they say that LaPaz, our next stop, has even a brighter and more gorgeous market. This will be our last important stop until we reach Valparaiso and Santiago. We never tire of walking around these streets, for we are constantly seeing new things.

On the hill where we rode this morning is the celebrated fort of the Incas, which shows remarkable skill in military science. Three sets of walls and covering quite a good deal of ground.

The policemen in this city have the same custom as in Arequipa. At every hour the policemen stationed at each corner will whistle a time to each of the officers at the adjoining corners and they in turn whistle back, or to the men on the corners further away, using a little tin whistle. It is very amusing in the daytime, but not quite so much at night when you are trying to sleep.

At Carretoneros in Chili, we occasionally saw horse troughs, but they are about the only humane thing provided for animals. The method of harnessing results in obtaining only a fraction of the pulling power of the horses and oxen. Conditions in the United States may be bad in spots, but they are infinitely better than those in these countries.

(Signed) DAVIS EWING.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LLAMAS

The Llamas are humpless camels, and are native to the western and southern parts of South America. Two wild and two domestic species are known.

The Vicuna, or Vicugna, is the smaller of the two wild species. It differs from its relatives in its inferior stature, more slender build and shorter head. The fleece which is of extremely delicate texture and a reddish tan color is much in demand for weaving purposes. Vicuñas live in herds on the elevated rocky parts of the Andes Mountains near the region of perpetual snow. They are difficult to capture on account of their inaccessible haunts as well as their shy watchfulness. A striking characteristic of the baby vicugna is its ability to run swiftly as soon as it is born; this is a noteworthy fact since the young of the camel are exceedingly helpless.

The Guanaco is larger than the Vicuna and is a slender creature with gracefully curved neck and fine legs. It ranges from the Highlands of the Andes to the plains of Patagonia. They neigh and squeal and leap and prance quite after the manner of a young horse, but in many of their habits are like a flock of sheep. While they can drink salt water with the impunity of a camel they have a great advantage over him in that they can swim with ease, an accomplishment denied the camel.

The Alpaca is the second of the two domesticated llamas. This specie is bred solely for its wool which is particularly long and fine and valuable. As the expense of their food and keep is very small indeed, there is much profit in raising them. They are herded on the high grounds of Bolivia and South Peru.

Formerly the Spaniards rode llamas, as we do horses, and also used

them as pack animals. They are no longer used as beasts of burden to any great extent because of the greater value of their wool. The Incas dyed the wool in bright colors and wove it into gorgeous blankets. Llamas have a curious means of self defense,—the power of discharging a quantity of saliva at will. As this saliva is very offensive in odor it becomes a formidable weapon, as the men who handle the llamas and unwittingly incur their displeasure can testify.

PHONOGRAPH CHARMS SNAKE

From Fort Bliss, Texas, comes the latest snake charming story—and it is a charming tale. A soldier playing a phonograph in his tent one sultry night was annoyed to feel a big rattlesnake glide in and sit up in front of the music box. He killed the snake. On other nights this thing was repeated, until finally the soldier, instead of killing the snakes, captured one particularly big rattler. With the aid of a companion the trooper cut out the reptile's poison bag and put him away in a strong box. The nights went swiftly then as the two soldiers trained the snake to come out of his box and sit up and dance with the music. Each time the rattler accepted the challenge of a tune he was fed. It wasn't long until the old rattler became so tame that he would stand half erect and wave his head with the melody. Then the boys from the other tents were called in to see the big snake perform.

THE WAY TO DO IT

Francis McKimmon Morton

If I help you and you help me
And we help some one else, you know—
Then that's a lovely way, you see
To make this old world brighter grow.

If you serve me and I serve you
And we serve some one else in need,
Then don't you see it's very true
This world would soon grow fair indeed?

If you and I would not forget
To do these kindly deeds of cheer
We'd have less reason for regret
With closing days of every year.

Then let's be busy every day
And scatter love and joy and light,
For that is just the only way
To make this world grow fair and bright.

OBEDIENT DUCKS

The rearing of ducks is made an object of great importance in China. The greater part of them are hatched by artificial warmth; the eggs being laid in boxes of sand, are placed on a brick hearth to which a proper degree of heat is given during the time required for hatching. The ducklings are fed with crawfish and crabs, boiled and cut small, and afterward mixed with boiled rice, and in about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves.

The Chinese provide them with an old stepmother, who leads them where they will find provender, being first put on board a "sampan," or boat, which is destined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often three hundred or four hundred in number, go out to feed and return at command.

This method is used nine months out of the twelve, for in the colder months it does not succeed, and is so far from a novelty that it may be seen everywhere, more especially about the time of cutting the rice, when the masters of the duck boats row up and down the rivers, according to the opportunity of procuring food, which, during that season, is found in plenty at the ebb of the tide, on the rice plantations, which are overflowed at high water.

It is curious to see how the ducks obey their masters, for some thousands belonging to different boats will feed at large on the same spot, and on a signal given follow the leader to their respective boats without a stranger being found among them.

"MASTERING" ENGLISH

"Here is a Bombay high school student's essay on the horse."

"The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his

foots on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are in the front side, and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a paralleled direction toward his foe. But this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night time, but always standing awoken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tails but not so long as the cow and other such-like animals."

Taken from "India Awakening."

By Sherwood Eddy.

EAGLE AS AN EMBLEM

The first nation to adopt the eagle as a symbol of royal power was the Etruscans of ancient Italy, who bore the image of an eagle at the head of their armies. The figure of an eagle also was borne by the Persians at Cumaxa in 401 B. C.

The eagle became the standard of the Roman legions in the time of Marius. The Roman eagle was represented with outspread wings. The Byzantine emperors had as their emblem a double-headed eagle, significant of their claim to empire in both east and west. The eagle was later adopted by the German emperors and by the rulers of Prussia, Poland and Russia. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms to signify that the empires of Rome and Germany were united under him. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon and was restored to France during the second empire.

The design for the great seal of the United States, embracing a spread-eagle, was suggested to John Adams, then minister to Great Britain, by Sir John Prestwich, an eminent English antiquary, and was adopted by congress in 1782.

Ques. What is the difference between an eagle with one wing and one with two?

Ans. Merely a difference of a pinion (opinion).

A FEW OF THE RECENT CASES IN COURT

Juvenile Officer Link Smith found a neglected boy wandering on the streets, suffering from frozen hands and feet. He took him to the Juvenile Detention Home for proper care and treatment, and asked the Humane Society to investigate the case as one of possible cruelty on the part of the boy's guardian.

Humane Officer Brayne recognized the boy as one he had taken into the Juvenile Court two years before. At that time the lad was supposed to be making his home with an uncle and aunt, but seemed possessed to wander around the streets alone at all hours of day and night. His father and mother were both dead, and he was not satisfied to stay with any of his brothers and sisters or other relatives, and preferred to walk the streets to spending much time with them. He was several times found sleeping in hallways of public buildings and in old barns and sheds. There was no evidence of cruelty or neglect on the part of the relatives—only failure to control and discipline him in regard to staying at home. His liking for self-inflicted hardship on these wanderings was hard to analyze, as he was not mentally deficient and seemed happy and comfortable when at home. For this reason the boy greatly puzzled the officials; their final diagnosis stated the case as one of highly developed "wanderlust." The Court declared the boy a dependent and appointed the uncle as his guardian.

Upon investigating the second complaint of recent date, Officer Brayne learned that it was during one of these "wandering spells" that the boy had frozen his hands and feet, having secretly left his uncle's house on one of his long tramps wearing an old suit, worn-out shoes and no mittens, when the weather was very damp and cold. His case was again taken into the Juvenile Court before Judge Arnold,

who declared him a dependent and committed him to St. Hedwig's School, at the same time ordering his two oldest brothers to contribute \$10.00 per month to the boy's support.

Record 73; Case 450.

A woman was taken into the Desplaines Street Court by Humane Officer Miller for deserting her family and running away with her brother-in-law, charged with contributing to the dependency of her three little children. The Court placed her on probation for six months, and fined the brother-in-law \$200 and sent him to the Bridewell.

Record 73; Case 533.

A shocking case of moral depravity was uncovered when Humane Officer Brayne found a man and his wife (both habitual drunkards) giving their little seven-year-old granddaughter (whose parents were dead) whiskey and beer as daily beverages. They lived in a dilapidated old frame building, fully half of which was unfit for habitation, the first floor being used by a sausage casing firm.

Witnesses were found who said that the child was brought up on whiskey and had been seen lying in a drowsy stupor in bed with the intoxicated grandparents; and that a crowd of disreputable people frequented the place. It was learned that the man earned \$90.00 a month when sober enough to work, and that conditions in his home had been reported to the Juvenile Court at a previous time.

When the case came to trial, Judge Arnold declared the child a dependent and ordered her taken from the custody of her grandparents, and given into the guardianship of Mrs. Shannon, head of the Home-finding Department of the Juvenile Court, who would place child in proper home when such could be found, and

also ordered the grandfather to pay the sum of \$12.00 per month for her support.

Record 73; Case 452.

A man was reported to the Society for drunkenness, non-support and extreme cruelty. Humane Officer Miller talked with the wife, who told him that her husband was intoxicated nearly every day and frequently kicked and beat her, physical evidence of which was shown by various bruises and abrasions of the flesh. There were two children in the family, a three-year-old girl and a nineteen-months'-old boy. Both were healthy and showed good care.

The man was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, and taken into the Maxwell Street Court. After hearing much evidence Judge Barasa fined defendant \$200.00 and placed him on probation for six months.

Record 73; Case 497.

The Society assisted a man who had fallen into the jaws of a horse-trader shark. Complainant said respondent had sold him a supposedly sound horse, for which he had paid the sum of \$80.00; and that immediately after the purchase a veterinary surgeon had condemned the animal as being entirely unfit for service on the city streets, it being foundered in the left foot and badly spavined in off hind leg. Respondent claimed animal had been sold as sore-footed horse and refused to refund any part of the money. He engaged an attorney to fight the case. Shortly before the trial of the case respondent agreed to refund \$75.00, which offer was accepted by complainant. When case was called Judge Wade dismissed it, as the money had been returned and the matter settled out of court.

Record 111; Case 653.

A man was reported for habitual drunkenness, non-support and cruelly

abusive treatment of his family, consisting of his wife and two children—a girl of seventeen and a boy of ten years of age. The wife admitted that conditions were very bad, but was too much afraid of her husband to make formal complaint against him. Neighbors who had knowledge of the man's bad habits, failure to support his family and brutal treatment of the different members, finally took matters into their own hands one night when the man, while in a drunken rage, kicked his son out into the street without food or sufficient clothing.

Humane Officer Brayne had the man arrested on a charge of contributing to the dependency of his children. As he was suffering from alcoholism at the time he had to be sent to the Bridewell Hospital until able to appear in court. When the case came to trial the wife had to be subpoenaed. The evidence presented showed the man spent most of the money he earned on liquor and that his abuse of his family was very great; and that the wife was a sober, industrious woman who worked regularly doing washing and cleaning by the day. One witness, a neighbor, testified that she had repeatedly taken the boy, who was an extremely nervous and delicate child, into her home to feed and care for him while the mother was away, to save him from the bad influences of street life and the wretched abuse of his drunken father.

When questioned in court the wife admitted that her husband had neglected and abused her and the children for a long time.

Judge Stelk fined defendant \$6.00 and costs (\$8.50) and committed him to the House of Correction for twelve months. Arrangements were made with the good neighbor to provide luncheons for the boy and give him some supervision during the time the mother is employed at her work.

Record 73; Case 532.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

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JUNE, 1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
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NEW HOME BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Humane Advocate

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PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. dedicated its new home building, Friday evening, May 11th, 1917. This was the consummation of fifty years of un-failing and efficient service for animal-kind and the public good, and is subject for special comment and congratulation.

The new headquarters, equipped with every modern convenience and appliance, are located at 922-24 North Broad Street, known as the longest paved city street in the world, and is so centrally located as to be accessible to all sections of Philadelphia and its suburbs.

The building is a three-story structure of granite and brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and is fire-proof throughout. It occupies a lot $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet frontage and 160 feet in depth. A practical feature is a run-way that extends through the entire building, providing an entrance on Broad Street and an exit on Carlisle Street. The office where complaints of cruelty are made is on the first floor, where a competent force is on hand day and night to receive such complaints, each one of which is thoroughly investigated and weighed before action is taken. The agents' room, storage vaults and shower baths are in the basement. The executive offices and board room are on the second floor, where there is also an auditorium or lecture hall with a seating capacity of 288. This hall will be an important factor

in the future activities of the Society. In it a campaign of education will be conducted for the benefit of drivers and horse owners by means of practical talks from veterinarians and horsemen. Boy Scouts will also have the use of it, and humane endeavor will be stimulated through addresses and motion pictures. The auditorium will be free to all kindred associations. On the third floor of the building is a museum containing exhibits of implements of torture taken from offenders by agents of the Society. This is open to the public.

In the rear of the building are stables with comfortable accommodations for six horses, including box stalls for horses in need of treatment. There is also a well-equipped garage, 87 by 36 feet in dimensions, having three electric ambulances for the removal of sick and injured animals from the streets, and six gasoline roadsters for emergency and patrol work.

This building is a model of beauty and utility, and is a fitting expression of the simplicity, directness and substantiality that have always characterized the work of the Philadelphia Society. The quiet, dignified, conservative methods employed by this admirable Society are suitably externalized in this severely plain and beautiful structure. From the day of its inception to the present time this organized body has quietly pursued the tenor of its way,

attending strictly to the business which it was incorporated to do, with the result that its energies have never been diverted in any direction foreign to the original purpose, and that a vast amount of animal relief has been accomplished. The Illinois Humane Society hereby extends its sincere appreciation and regard for the work and worth of this sane, sensible and serviceable organization.

The following article appeared recently in one of Philadelphia's leading newspapers:

Fifty Years of True Service

When the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in 1867 it faced an uphill struggle for existence.

Strange as now may seem, in view of the general support of all movements that have for their object the proper care and protection of animal life, the early progress of this organization was retarded by every obstacle that could be placed in its path by indifference, apathy and open hostility.

"It lacked financial as well as moral support," says the current annual report in reviewing its history, "and its members were regarded as cranks and sentimentalists—its endeavors as an interference with the private rights of individuals. But the work advanced steadily and the policy of the organization was built upon a sound principle—fairness to man and beast; prevention rather than punishment."

All this has a fiction sound to the person who now sees this organization occupying its fine new headquarters in North Broad Street—a building admirably fitted to its purpose—and finds it well supported and possessed of a comfortable and growing endowment. And when, next month, it celebrates the fiftieth

anniversary of its founding this society will have a remarkable record of useful service to look back on.

For, slowly but surely, fidelity to its unswerving standard and efficient administration of its affairs made an indelible impression, and the attitude of the public, once inimical, now has become not only friendly, but in a large measure enthusiastically so.

A brief glance at this record will serve as evidence of the need for its work and as proof of the way this need has been met.

Since its inception, June 21, 1867, the society has investigated nearly 1,000,000 cases of cruelty to animals, chiefly horses and mules, and of these it has ordered from service more than 136,000. In these fifty years it has caused the blanketing of more than 80,000 horses and mules, and has humanely destroyed 21,000 old, sick and injured animals.

Resolutely carrying out its rules to leave no stone unturned in teaching proper care of such valuable helpers, it has prosecuted nearly 17,000 offenders—men who failed to follow its suggestions or who flagrantly abused animals in their keeping. And, as a result of its activities, there exists today in every part of Pennsylvania a respect for the rights of useful animals which has done much to increase the value of these faithful helpers.

Indeed, as the value of the horse has increased—despite the influx of motor-driven vehicles—the work of this organization has become more necessary to the public at large. In this connection, we are moved to quote from the Society's latest report the following sane tribute to the horse:

"Your horse is working capital. His efficiency and length of life depend on his health and comfort. If he knows your business, the time

he saves and the years he lives are worth many dollars to you.

"He is intelligent and ambitious and eager to exert himself to the limit and beyond his power to please his master in feats of strength and speed. He is very nervous and sensitive, and feels keenly the humiliation of being whipped. His hearing is acute. In 90 per cent of the cases of viciousness in horses, it is due to bad breaking and cruel treatment.

"Most cases can be conquered by persistent kindness and creating confidence. Not even human beings can do good work when nervous, frightened or under stinging blows. It is speed that kills, and more horses fall from weariness than from anything else.

"He helps you earn your living. Man is the horse's god. He gives his whole life faithfully, willingly and uncomplainingly to man's service."

THE WAIL OF THE CAT

My master's off to seek the woods,
My lady's on the ocean,
The cook and butler fled last night,
But where, I've not a notion.
The tutor and the boys have skipped,
I don't know where to find them:
But tell me, do they never think
Of the cat they left behind them?

I haven't any place to sleep,
I haven't any dinner.
The milkman never comes my way:
I'm growing daily thinner.
The butcher and the baker pass,
There's no one to remind them:
O tell me, do they never think
Of the cat they left behind them?

The dog next door has hidden bones,
They're buried in the "arey";
The parrot's boarding at the zoo,
And so is the canary.
The neighbors scatter, free from care,
There's nothing here to bind them:
I wonder if they never think
Of the cat they left behind them?

—From the Annual Report of the New York Women's League for Animals, Inc.

HORNED TOADS AND LIZARDS AS WEEVIL DESTROYERS

Mr. William Warnken, a prosperous farmer, related the circumstance of his son killing and examining the stomach of a frog, which was found to contain boll weevils and red ants in considerable numbers. He also said that horned toads and common lizards were more plentiful this year than ever known before. It might be well for the Agricultural Department of the Government to pay its respects to these little animals as insect destroyers, as their work in freeing the cotton fields of boll weevils might prove much more effective than that of the birds or Guatemalan ants.

POLICE STATION CONVERTED INTO DAY NURSERY

Twenty-five children wandered away from parents and guardians on the first summer day of the year, Sunday, and for a few hours turned the Shakespeare Avenue Police Station into a day nursery. The majority strayed from Humboldt Park, where a patriotic mass meeting was held. Mrs. Catherine Day, matron, aided by two policemen and the desk sergeant, strove valiantly to maintain quiet. In this they were aided somewhat by a supply of candy and cakes provided by a collection taken up at roll call. Now the last of the youngsters have been restored to worried parents.

ALLIGATORS AS SEWER CLEANERS

When a 600-foot, 12-inch sewer pipe in Fort Meade, Fla., became clogged with sand and dirt, says the Engineering Record, several sewer-cleaning contrivances were used and about \$1,500 was spent, but to no avail. The pipe remained clogged as before. At this juncture the superintendent of water and sewers secured a small alligator, to which he fastened a rope. The "gator" was lowered into the pipe. After a struggle in the unsavory environment he reached the next manhole, dragging the rope after him. When he had traveled one section of the pipe, the rope, to the middle of which knotted chains were attached, was pulled back and forth and the obstructions removed. Following this success, other alligators were used, until at the present time ten are employed for cleaning sewers.

HUMANE SOCIETIES STILL NEEDED

A wan-looking woman bearing bruises on her face that greatly discolored and disfigured her, and carrying a little baby in her arms, entered the office of the Society one day last week and asked for protection from her husband, whom she said had brutally beaten her on various occasions for two years past and had threatened to kill her.

With her were a man and his wife—refined and kindly people by whom the woman in question had been employed as a servant previous to her marriage. To these good people she had fled in her extremity after the last vicious attack by the husband, three days before. They opened their home to the woman and her child, and lost no time in taking steps to bring the husband to justice.

The woman's face was so swollen and purple and saffron in color from the bruised flesh that the friends called in Dr. Schrager to make an examination and care for her; after which he issued a certificate stating that the woman's face and body were badly bruised in several places.

It was learned that the husband was employed as an elevator man by a large packing company at the Stock Yards; that he was 28 years old and earned \$21.00 per week.

The woman swore to a complaint against her husband and Humane Officer Nolan had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The case was called for trial before Judge Barassa at the Stock Yards Police Court, who, after hearing the evidence of the complaining witness, the woman herself, that of an eye-witness to the beating, together with that of the doctor, fined the prisoner \$200.00 and put him on probation for one year.

The Court severely reprimanded the man, and told him that a repetition of his offense would cost him

400 days in jail; at the same time, the wife was told to notify the Court at once if her husband made any attempt to beat her again.

At the conclusion of the case, the good "friends in need" who had so fearlessly taken up the cudgels for the defenseless woman, took her and her husband home in their automobile.

Record 73; Case 763.

An unusually flagrant case of cruelty to animals was reported by the 30th Precinct Police. A man who was driving one horse and leading four others, all of which were in extremely bad condition, was taken into custody and the Humane Society notified.

Humane Officer Brayne went at once to the place indicated by the police. He found five crippled horses; one, a blind mare, old and emaciated and badly crippled in left foreleg, was hitched to an empty wagon, behind which were tied four other horses; the first of these was a small bay, very thin, having the right fore foot broken at the ankle joint, and literally swinging loose from the leg, as the animal hobbled along on three feet. The officer shot this horse at once to end its misery; the second horse, a sorrel, was skin and bones, and had a bad foreleg; the third animal, a roan, was very old and in bad shape generally; the fourth, a gray, was badly spavined and knee-sprung and pitifully thin and weak.

The officer secured the use of a barn in the neighborhood, and with the help of another man got the four horses into it and water and hay to feed them. The animals were half starved and frantic for food.

The driver when questioned by the officer said he had been hired by a farmer at the Randolph Street Horse Market to take the five horses to Dunning, for which he was to re-

ceive \$3.00; but that he had been stopped by a crowd of people who sent for the police. He said the farmer had purchased the animals from a man who made it a business to buy and sell crippled horses. The driver was booked on a complaint for cruelly working horse hitched to wagon, and the owner was then located. He refused to have the horses destroyed, and the officer refused to return them to him. Owner was ordered to get supply of water, oats and hay for the animals, which he did. He told the officer he had paid \$50.00 for the five; that he had not seen the horses, but supposed they could walk, and knew nothing about the broken foot. He was told to be in the Desplaines Street Court the following morning.

The horse seller was then seen and questioned. He said it was true that the purchaser had paid \$50.00 for the five horses; that the animals were "killers" and unable to walk; and that purchaser had seen the horse with the broken hoof and knowingly attempted to walk them to their destination. The driver also confirmed these statements. The horse seller was notified to be in court when the case was called.

May 31st the case of the driver came to trial before Judge Newcomer in the Desplaines Street Court. After the evidence was heard the officer made application for and secured warrants for the arrest of both the purchaser and the seller. He then met Dr. Kaiser, Veterinary Surgeon, and Dr. Anderson, U. S. Government Veterinarian, both of whom made a thorough examination of the horses in question. Their report condemned the animals as entirely unfit for any use whatsoever, and stated that they should be humanely destroyed. Between May 29th and June 1st, the four days during which the case was pending, Of-

ficer Brayne made the trip to the stable twice a day to feed and water the horses.

On June 1st, the driver, purchaser and seller of the horses,—the three defendants in the case,—were brought before Judge Newcomer, the latter two charged with causing and knowingly allowing horses to be cruelly tortured and tormented. These two men were represented by attorneys. Judge Newcomer heard all the evidence, including the rehearing of that in the case of the driver. At its conclusion, after an impressive silence of several minutes, Judge Newcomer said: "I think without question this is the most diabolical case of cruelty that has come before me. Are we returning to the dark ages? Is it possible that poor dumb brutes can be so tortured right on the public streets of Chicago in what is supposed to be a civilized community? I began to think that soon we would not need a Humane Society, but I clearly see we do need one just as much as we ever did." He delivered himself of a ringing reprimand to the defendants and fined them \$233.50—\$100.00 and costs (\$8.50) each for the purchaser and seller of the horses, and \$10.00 and costs (\$6.50) for the driver, all of which have been paid.

Humane Officer Brayne went directly from the courtroom to the barn where the poor animals were stabled, and shot the remaining four.

While it is disheartening in the extreme to have this evidence of barbaric cruelty in our midst, it is comforting to know that our people and police will not stand for any such abuse and that our Society and its officers in co-operation with our Judges and Courts can speedily bring to justice the perpetrators of such wanton brutality.

Record 112; Case 151.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

JUNE, 1917.

NEEDS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

1. More members—life, governing and annual ones.
2. Contributions for operating expenses, both large and small.
3. Money to assist in publication work and the free distribution of humane literature, for which there is constant demand from teachers, societies and individuals.
4. Gifts in any amounts to assist in erecting and maintaining the Society's public drinking fountains for both animals and people.
5. More gifts to aid the ambulance department in keeping up the equipment and service in the work of removing sick and disabled animals from the streets.
6. Additions to the endowment fund of The Illinois Humane Society, in order that its income may help to sustain and extend its rescue and reform work.

UTILIZE WASTE PLACES AND BENEFIT MANKIND

It has long since been thought a good investment to put money into public playgrounds for children. Whereas city children in congested districts used to be confined to curbstones and alleyways for their sporting times, they now have many "happy hunting (public) grounds" equipped with swings, toboggan-slides, parallel bars, teeter-tawtlers, punching-bags and all the joys of Play Land, with plenty of room in which to run, roll or jump, and play tennis, baseball or scat without fear of breaking window-panes or city ordinances.

This freedom for play, without the old restrictions, has wrought great physical and moral reforms in these city children: the happy taste of ac-

tive play and open air has developed their physique, while the more athletic games and sports, made possible by these safety play-zones, have taken away the taste for tobacco, and the games of cards and craps and matching pennies which usually pave the way for most juvenile offenders to the bigger games of chance. Besides, it cultivates the "get-together spirit" always latent in the child nature, and unifies interest and effort in a way that tends toward good team work.

There are still many vacant lots in our big cities that should be cultivated either as municipal gardens or play-grounds; whether the ground be planted with Indian corn or Indian clubs, it is all wholesome and healthful use of the soil. In 1916 the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children secured permission to use some vacant property in the immediate vicinity of its home building. With a comparatively small outlay for equipment and supervision, much healthy and happy pastime has been afforded the children held in the Society's custody by order of the courts. This is an example of practical humaneness.

Let not this work end with the children for the "children of a larger growth" are quite as much in need of recreation places. In fact, of the two, perhaps adults are in greater need of having the play spirit developed. Oftentimes, the daily grind of hard work dulls the normal desire for refreshment; so the weary shop-girl and the tired business-man are particularly eligible for the fresh-air treatment. Anyone who has walked the streets of down-town New York or Chicago at the noon hour and seen the throngs of office and shop workers seeking relaxation, knows how unerringly tired humanity turns toward the sun.

The plan adopted by Butler Brothers of Chicago, when erecting their great warehouse is worthy of consideration and emulation. The entire roof is a garden-playground. At the south end the women employees can dance or play games, or sit in comfortable chairs and hammocks and listen to music or enjoy the lake breeze and sky view; at the north division is a baseball diamond for the men, and this "park" is provided with benches for the spectators and enclosed with a high wire netting to prevent the ball from going foul into the streets below. Here is a humane idea for other business houses.

New York has wrought many wonders in this direction, from the roof-playgrounds on school houses and in tenement districts to the famous hanging gardens and sky palaces on the roofs of the Biltmore and Ritz-Carlton. This admirable and practical utilization of roof space is not a new invention, but a very old practice that we are just now showing the good sense to revive. The people of the ancient world have made habitual use of their housetops.

SUSPENSION OF CHILD LABOR LAW IN ENGLAND A MISTAKE

Now that the selective service will draw hundreds of thousands of men from fields and factories of the country, the appeal has been made to suspend the child labor law and let the children go to work. The movement for suspension is being led by Senator Overman, from North Carolina. An effort is also being made to exempt some children from school during the war for the sake of allowing them to go to work on farms and in factories. The Department of Labor objects to this since the reports from England on the operation of the school exemption plan show

it to have been a great mistake. It feels, and rightly, that the least we can do is to avoid the pitfalls of those more experienced than ourselves. In Britain, children of 11 years have been taken out of school and put to hard work, and in Germany and Hungary there are thousands of registered workers under 12 years of age in the munition factories. This has been a great detriment to them, educationally and physically, and the fact that juvenile delinquency has greatly increased shows that this movement has also had a bad effect upon their morals. This is not surprising, as most boys and girls of the mischief-loving age, whose fathers are in the service and whose mothers are too much employed to maintain the usual discipline are apt to get into trouble. In most such cases these wrongs are passing ones that are adjusted by time and experience. The serious end of the matter is that mere children should be made to work ten and twelve hours per day at any time. While there is much work on the farm and in the home that is perfectly suitable for children to do, and a proper vent for well-directed energy, consecutive hours of daily labor in factories is much too confining and arduous and is more than doing their "bit." Someone has said: That such employment of child labor is "grinding the seed-corn of the Nation."

FAMILIES OF BRIDEWELL PRISONERS TO HAVE HELP

On May 25 the finance committee of the City Council accepted the suggestion of Superintendent Whitman regarding the compensation of prisoners' families and authorized a working fund of \$1,000. Social agencies are to distribute the funds.

Families of men in the Bridewell are to receive a weekly wage of \$3 from the proceeds of work done by the prisoners.

The needs of seventy-five families have been investigated and payments will be made.

LAKE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY YEARLY REPORT

During the year beginning May, 1916, and ending May, 1917, the Society has held twelve regular meetings with an average attendance of eight. It has ten sustaining and 156 members at present.

In February the Society held a rummage sale which netted practically \$150.00.

Early in the year a joint meeting of committees from the Settlement House and the Humane Society was held to plan a division of work in the community. It was decided that the Settlement House should attend to all charity cases, while the Humane Society should be responsible for cases of neglect and cruelty, as well as the detention of dependent cases. There must of necessity, however, be an occasional apparent slight overlapping in the work of the societies, as at Christmas time, for instance, when the Humane Society was given \$61.77 by local newspapers and friends to be used to bring cheer to desolate homes.

The Detention Home has been a busy place. Twenty-one children have been received for various periods, making a total of 538 days. We have received from the Board of Supervisors during the year \$344.25, which just about covers expenses.

A fund of \$36.55 was raised by a little card party and gifts for a very needy widow who was assisted during her period of necessity.

The Humane officers reported during the year thirty-nine cases of cruelty to animals; nineteen teamsters reprimanded; three owners of horses arrested; ten animals humanely destroyed; sixty-three complaints investigated; fifty-eight calls for charity received; 231

articles of clothing distributed; employment found for twenty-one; twenty-nine cases examined, and treated when necessary, by doctor; ten taken to County Hospital; five boys and one girl sent to Lincoln; one sent to Elgin; twelve placed in Lake Bluff Orphanage, and ten placed in temporary homes.

In all, fifteen cases of cruelty to children were reported during the year. Calls made by the Humane officer other than those naturally included in the report, numbered 126.

At this meeting the following officers were elected:

President—Charles A. Woraack.

Vice-President—Mrs. T. E. Morris.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. A. K. Bowes.

Board of Directors—Mrs. G. C. Ranne, Mrs. F. M. Barker, Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson, Mrs. F. M. Gradle, Miss Lucy Clarke, Rev. S. W. Chidester, W. S. Keith, J. W. Barwell, Lee McDonough, Edward Conrad.

ST. LOUIS PLANS BIG "ZOO"

Special Tax Provides Increase of More Than \$100,000 a Year

St. Louis, June 5.—More than \$1,000,000 will be raised in the next ten years for the development of the St. Louis zoological park by a special tax of 2 cents on the \$100 valuation voted last fall. The first year's income from this source will be about \$125,000 and it is calculated that it will grow by annual increments of \$5,000.

The board of control believes that the collection of birds and beasts will become one of the largest and most representative in North America. The animals now in the park have a value of at least \$15,000. At the prices that prevail on account of the war they probably could not be replaced for twice that sum.

Anticipating the revenue from the special tax, \$50,000 will be spent this year for new buildings, tanks and repairs and for the purchase of birds and animals. The programme for buildings contemplates structures comparable with those in Bronx park, New York. The operating expenses of the "zoo" thus far have been about \$20,000 a year.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.



CONTEST WINNERS

Left to Right—Richard Jacobson, Robert Carrode, and Frank Clark

BIRD HOUSE CONTEST IN OREGON, ILLINOIS

Mrs. James C. Fesler, an active humanitarian of Rochelle, Illinois, recently offered prizes to the pupils of the Oregon Public Schools. Mrs. Fesler formerly lived in Oregon, and always stands in readiness to assist in any good cause.

The Bird House Contest was under the direction of Mrs. Rebecca H. Kauffman, President of the "Oregon Woman's Council," and a well-known club woman throughout the

State. The committee to award prizes was composed of Mr. F. R. Robinson, editor of "Ogle County Reporter"; Colonel B. F. Sheets and Mrs. E. A. Laughlin. The first prize consisted of three crisp one dollar bills, and the second of two new dollar bills. Richard Jacobson won the first prize, and Frank Clark carried off the second. The other contestants were Robert Canode, Ralph Jones, Harvey Jewett and Fritz Laughlin.

A DOG EXPLORER

A wonderful record as a traveler has been achieved by Dash, the smooth-haired fox terrier which accompanied Dr. M. A. Stein, the archeological explorer, throughout his great journey of 10,000 miles, undertaken on behalf of the Indian Government, through Central Asia into China and back.

Though the aggregate of the marches amounted roughly to 10,000 miles in two years and eight months, the actual distance covered by Dash, taking into account his canine habits of progression, may be estimated at well over 20,000 miles. Dash made that journey on foot practically the whole way, except when he went "pony back" for short distances at times of great heat. When in the Taklamakan Desert, Dash, like the rest of the party, had his water allowance strictly limited. It came from the supply carried on camels in the form of ice.

Dash went over mountain passes as high as 16,000 feet above sea level. Throughout the journey, the dog kept well, and his menu was made up of scraps from the camp larder. Each night he slept in Dr. Stein's tent, and on occasions proved himself a very useful watchdog. On the high Thibetan uplands, his chief recreation was chasing wild donkeys, yaks and the like. He managed to kill several hares and bring them in to supplement the store of food.

Upon many journeys along the Indian northwest frontier, Dash has also been the comrade of his master, and he has probably seen far more of the world than most people. He has true British terrier blood in his veins, although India was his birthplace. The dog is now in quarantine after having come from India.

A HIGH-SALARIED MONKEY

The other day Mr. Alfred Butt paid a flying visit to Paris in order to witness the performance of a wonderful chimpanzee named Peter. The result was the immediate engagement of that intelligent little fellow for the Palace. Peter is all but human; he understands, according to his owner, most, if not all, that is said to him; he obeys orders with the precision and celerity of a soldier on parade, and if the gift of speech is as yet denied him, he makes at any rate a very good attempt at the utterance of articulate sounds. "I was ushered into Peter's dressing room," said Mr. Butt, "and there I found him amusing himself with a couple of pieces of wood, a handful of screw nails, a gimlet and a cold chisel. There was no mistake about it. He knew exactly—and that by instinct, not training—what to do with each. First he bored a hole in the wood, then he selected a screw, fitted it to its place, and thereafter seized upon the chisel, just as though he had been a carpenter born and sometimes a circumference equal to him, and at once he detected the difference between that and a screw. Selecting a hammer from his basket of tools, he drove the nail home without hint or suggestion from any of us."

Peter's history is the history of the gradual development of the innate intelligence. Two years ago he might have been secured by anybody at a weekly salary of \$200.00. Step by step he advanced, adding day by day to the number of his startling accomplishments, until at last he reached his present state of perfected achievement. And now he stands in the front rank of high-salaried artists. Four hundred pounds (\$2,000.00) per week was the value set upon him by his justly appreciative owner.

SHETLAND PONIES

The endurance and strength of the Shetland pony are marvelous. He will trot off happily under a burden which it seems hardly less than sinful to impose upon him. Nature is not ungrateful in the matter of compensation, and the rough outdoor life of the Sheltie gives him a constitution, vigor and stamina seldom found even in only partly domesticated animals.

The training of a Shetland pony may be made a very simple matter. Where a pony and a child are allowed to grow up together, breaking to saddle and harness are little more than natural processes, worked out with pleasure and satisfaction to both parties in the game. If such a child treats a pony in such a manner as to inspire confidence, this confidence is freely imposed, and whatever the little master or mistress thinks ought to be done the pony is ready to attempt.

Ponies may be purchased immediately after they are weaned, when five or six months old, and may be driven to a moderate extent by the time they are fifteen months old. From this time on the pony becomes indispensable as a member of the family. He often lives to be 30 years of age. The Sheltie is not without an abundance of spirit and vim, however. It is a curious fact that he seldom shows timidity at the sight of locomotives or automobiles, but will manifest a strange fear of trifling and harmless objects. The writer was once driving behind a pair of newly-broken ponies which could be induced to cross a street car track only when someone took them by the head and led them over the rails. Of course, this fear soon passes away, but the trait shows that the Shetlands are not without some of the weaknesses of larger equines.

MINUTES

We are but minutes—little things,
Each one furnished with sixty wings,
With which we fly on our unseen track,
And not a minute ever comes back.

We are but minutes—use us well,
For our use you must one day tell,
Who uses minutes has hours to use,
Who loses minutes, years must lose.

TWO CATS THAT ARE FIREMEN

We have long been familiar with human and horse fire fans, but Boston now rises to exhibit two cats which respond to the ringing of the gong in the firehouse.

The two pets are the pride of the men. The best trick of the felines is to slide down the brass pole in the station just as the firemen do when descending from their sleeping quarters on the second floor to the trucks below. On hearing the gong the agile creatures will jump to the polished metal rod and throw their legs about it, much as they do when descending a small tree, and then slide to the floor below like a flash.

It required considerable persistence on the part of the firemen to train the animals. One man stood at the bottom to catch them while a second started them sliding.

But after the cats got onto the hang of the thing they took as much delight in it as did the men watching them.



"No, Tom, I shall not marry a slacker. You must give at least eight of your lives to your country."

From Life

A FEW OF THE RECENT CASES IN COURT

About a year ago a citizen reported the case of a 5-year-old boy who was being shamefully neglected by his mother, who was an habitual drunkard.

Humane Officer Brayne arranged with complainant to care for the child that night, and made an investigation early the next morning. Complainant said the mother had come to his home at 2 o'clock that morning, intoxicated and in company with a drunken man, to get her child. He told the officer she was separated from her husband, and was thoroughly disreputable; that in consequence the child was being brought up in vicious environment.

Complainant and officer went together to see the woman, whom they found in a filthy and drunken condition.

A warrant was obtained for her arrest. Complainant agreed to care for the boy until the case was disposed of in Juvenile Court. Soon after this, the woman disappeared and could not be located by the police; in the meantime, complainant bought new outfit of clothes for boy and gave him good food and care.

Later, the woman was found drunk on the streets with two men, and taken into Court of Domestic Relations on a charge of contributing to the dependency of her child. She was in such a state of alcoholism that she had to be taken to Dr. Hickson for temporary treatment.

When brought before the court she was committed to the Alcoholic Hospital at the House of Correction for 30 days.

A few days afterward, the case of the boy came up in the Juvenile Court, before Judge Arnold. Respondent was brought in from the Bridewell to be present. Several witnesses testified that the woman

had been habitually drunk for a year, and that the boy was cruelly neglected. Case was continued in order to locate father.

Calling at respondent's house a few days later, Officer Brayne found the house occupied by several tough men, and after being told by them that respondent was not at home, discovered her in a drunken stupor in the kitchen. From the landlord the officer learned that he had given respondent a five days' notice to vacate the premises.

The case of the boy had to be continued for many weeks, due to his developing the whooping cough. It was finally called before Judge Pomeroy. Respondent was represented by an attorney. She told the court she had an opportunity to go to Lake Geneva for a four weeks' visit and would like to take the child along; on the strength of this plea, the Judge granted her request, with the understanding that the child was to be returned to the court on a certain date.

A month later, at the stipulated time, respondent failed to put in an appearance, and her lawyer said he had heard nothing from her. Case was continued and set again; and neither woman nor child was present, and the case was continued indefinitely, as all attempts to locate them had been futile.

About six months later, the Police Department notified the Society that it had picked up the child wanted by us, on the street late at night and placed him in the Juvenile Home. It was soon learned where the mother was living, and that she was just as drunken and dissolute and neglectful of her child as ever.

Officer Brayne went to the new address and found her drunk and in bed. The long-continued case of the child was at once called for hear-

ing in the Juvenile Court. Judge Arnold ordered the boy removed from the custody of his mother, and appointed Miss Guligan, a court nurse, guardian, to place him in Children's Hospital for a time for treatment, afterward to find a home for him in some good private family, as a ward of the court.

Record 72; Case 5.

A horse-beater was arrested by Officers Sullivan and Berglund and the Society notified. Humane Officer McDonough was present at the hearing of the case in the East Chicago Avenue Court. Judge Caverly heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs, \$17.50 in full, which was paid.

Record 112; Case 60.

A woman reported a driver for cruelly whipping the horse he was driving. The 11th Precinct Police arrested the man and notified the Society.

Humane Officer Miller examined the horse, which he found was blind in both eyes and badly skinned on the hind legs. He located the owner and notified him to come to the Station and get the horse, and not to work it again until fit for service.

Judge La Buy, sitting in the Hyde Park Court, heard the case, and fined driver \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00.

Record 111; Case 932.

The case of a 12-year-old boy whose mother was dead and whose father beat and half starved him and left him to sleep in the outer hallway and porch of their flat, was reported to the Society, and investigated by Humane Officer Brayne.

The lad was taken to Dr. Yerger, Juvenile Court Physician, who found a number of contusions and cuts on the boy's back, several very sore toes (which the boy claimed his

father had partially mashed by standing on them), and that he was suffering from malnutrition. After this examination, the officer took the boy to the Juvenile Detention Home to be cleaned up and cared for and given medical treatment. A petition of dependency was then filed, and the case set for hearing.

The father's employer was then interviewed, who said the man in question had been in his service for several years, was a steady worker and earned \$23.00 per week. He summoned him to talk with the officer. When questioned he admitted whipping the boy, but said he was obliged to do so for disciplinary purposes.

Later, the officer called at respondent's flat, and saw his aged mother, who was taking care of the home, and another child, 3½ years old. He learned that still another boy, 16 years old, was studying for the priesthood. The woman said the boy in question was self-willed and incorrigible. His school teacher was seen and she said that since his mother's death he had become very nervous and hard to control; that unless some restraint was brought to bear upon him, she thought he was in a fair way to become a criminal.

When the case was called in the Juvenile Court before Judge Pomeroy, a young woman and her mother who had befriended the boy by feeding and sheltering him, and upon one occasion had called the police to protect him from his father, were present and gave valuable testimony in the boy's defense. The court severely criticised the father for his harsh handling of the boy, and ordered him to pay \$15.00 per month for his support. The boy was declared a dependent and committed to Lisle Manual Training School.

Record 73; Case 733.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

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JULY, 1917



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No. 9

SERMON ON HUMANITY

Delivered by

REV. CYRUS RICHARDSON, D. D.,

Formerly Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H.

This is a protest against ill-treatment uttered by a faithful beast that had carried his master wherever he wished to go and had uncomplainingly borne whatever burden had been put upon its back.

I shall not stop to discuss the miraculous aspect of the incident, except to repeat what an interpreter has said, "Supposing the miracle to have really occurred, it must always be observed that the words put into the mouth of the beast do nothing more than express such feelings as a docile and intelligent animal of her kind would have actually felt."

That domestic animals, and especially such as have been long in the service of man, feel surprise, indignation and grief in the presence of injustice and ill-treatment is abundantly certain.

For ages, my friends, the animal world has endured the tortures of goad and whip and kick, the agony of neglect, and the gnawings of hunger without uttered protests.

I am glad that for once at least God gave them articulate speech; "What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times?"

We may regard this as the repeated cry of the animal world in view of man's cruelty, repeated in every age, and sounding very distinctly today in the ears of humanity.

Let us ask what God's dumb creatures have done for man. First,

they have transported him from place to place.

I wonder if we realize how dependent the human race has been upon the horse in the western world, and upon the camel in the eastern world, for travel, how impossible it would have been to get from one distant locality to another and how hard it would have been to make even the little journeys required of us, without their help.

Until recently the horse was almost the only carrier upon which the men in the western world, depended.

They rode upon his back; they harnessed him to their carriages; they utilized his strength and fleetness in a hundred different ways. Formerly, the horse was accustomed to do for people what steam and electricity now do. And he is still a very obedient and useful servant.

He carries our produce; he ploughs our fields; he takes us into the country for fresh air; in fact, he does whatever we require him to do.

What is said of the horse as to usefulness may be said of other animals. The cattle upon a thousand hills furnish us meat and milk and wool. Man's health and happiness depend largely upon the dumb animals.

Again, the animals are often man's inseparable associates. Take, as an illustration, the companionable dog.

As one has said, "Look at him as he lies at your feet, while you read your evening paper. He watches ev-

ery motion with those steadfast, beautiful eyes.

He is on the alert for any order you may give, sensitive to your slightest movement. You may go away and leave him; he waits patiently for your return.

A long separation breaks his heart. He even refuses food, and is restless and unhappy until your face smiles down on him again. And when you meet once more, with what unchecked enthusiasm, what frank delight he greets you! Evil fortunes may suddenly befall you; you may even be in disgrace with the rest of the world, but your dog still loves, still trusts, still abides in friendship as firm as the everlasting hills."

Again, we find in these dumb creatures many of the most commendable traits for our imitation. How frank and open-faced is the great obedient ox!

I do not wonder that Daniel Webster, when on his dying bed, asked to have his beautiful pair of oxen driven round before his window that he might have a farewell look into their frank and friendly faces. Their splendid traits had won his affection; he was wonderfully attached to them.

What superb patience and obedience and trust find expression in the animals that serve us!

Well might Balaam's beast cry out, "What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times?"

And well may the lower orders to-day cry out, "What have we done that we should be whipped, and overworked, and underfed, and poorly groomed and unmercifully abused?"

"We haven't robbed you; we haven't hated you; we haven't sought to do you harm. On the other hand, we have trusted you; we have obeyed you; we have served you to the best of our ability."

I pause to observe, in the second

place, what cruelty to dumb animals implies, first, to the animals themselves.

It implies intense suffering. They are helpless victims. They cannot defend themselves. They cannot come-hither for protection.

God gave man mastery over them. As the psalmist wrote, "Thou madest man to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet, all sheep and oxen, and the beasts of the field."

But that doesn't mean that man has any right to ill-treat the dumb creatures over which he is lord.

His lordship means protection and proper use, not cruelty and abuse. It is cowardly to take advantage of the helpless. Might does not make right. Superiority is no excuse for wrongdoing. Balaam's beast was in his power. She could not smite back. She must meekly take the blows of his wrath.

And today the poor horse whose tail is docked, whose mouth is tortured by check, whose flesh is ridged with the whip, whose strength is exhausted with overwork, has no redress.

He has to bear his owner's cruelty as best he may. He can't even answer back, for he is dumb.

Think what an obedient, but helpless animal is often forced to endure at the hands of an angry driver, what blows and curses and kicks he has to take in silence!

We have all seen instances of that sort of cruelty when we felt that the poor beast was far superior to his engaged tormentor, and ought to have the privilege of returning blow for blow and kick for kick.

Take another sort of cruelty practiced upon the dumb creatures. I have read the following in regard to the white plumes that adorn the hats of women: "These white plumes were torn from the backs of herons. The

feathers were natural once; they are artificial now.

The supply is gathered when the breeding season is well advanced, the young are fully fledged, but not able to fly. The mother seeks food for her young, and returning, is shot by the waiting hunter, the tuft torn from its place, and the motherless young left to starve.

One hunter kills a hundred in a day, and with 50 or 60 hunters at work the air is tremulous with the cries of the helpless fledglings.

The white heron is almost exterminated in southern Florida and milliner's agents are seeking new fields.

Yonder is a stuffed bird that came from Italy. The innocent victim was caught, blinded with a hot iron, caged, put in a tree, the branches of the tree slimed, the pitiful cry of the blind bird called sympathizing associates. They were caught in the slime, captured by the hunters, robbed of life, and the skin stuffed for millinery. Italy sits well nigh songless today, because of this business."

The very sufferings of the dumb animals cry out for sympathy and redress.

Do you wonder that humane societies have been organized for their protection? Do you wonder that men and women have said that these wrongs must be righted?

They have tried to put themselves in the place of the sufferers and give voice to their demands.

"I am the voice of the voiceless, through me the dumb shall speak, Till the deaf world's ear be made to hear the wrongs of the wordless weak. I am my brother's keeper, and I will fight his fight, and speak the word for beast and bird, till the world shall set things right."

Christianity, friends, takes notice of these sufferings, and requires its adherents to be as merciful as the Divine Master whom they profess to follow.

As one has well said, "Have you ever thought that Christ came, among other things, to alleviate the woes of the brute creation?"

Was it not appropriate that he should, during the first few days and nights of his life on earth, be surrounded by dumb beasts whose moan and plaint have for ages been a prayer to God for the arresting of their tortures, and the righting of their wrongs?

It did not merely "happen" that the animal creatures should have been that night in close neighborhood.

Not a kennel in all the centuries, not a robbed bird's nest, not a worn-out horse on a tow path, not a herd freezing in the poorly built cow-pen, not a freight car in summer time bringing cattle to market without water through a thousand miles of agony, but has interest in the fact that Christ was born in a stable, surrounded by dumb animals.

Again, what does cruelty to animals imply as to those who practice it? Sometimes it implies dense ignorance.

The owner of a horse thinks there is economy in a starvation diet; but he is mistaken. The physical efficiency of an animal depends upon its food and care.

Something can never come of nothing. The source of strength is in vitality; and the source of vitality is in food. Neglect a creature, and you lessen its value. Ill-treat him, and you take just so much out of him. Every useless kick and blow rob him of efficiency.

Abuse is the worst enemy of economy. Unkind treatment in a family never develops better children. Pupils cannot be whipped into good behavior. Tyranny does not make the best sort of citizens.

The same law holds in the animal world. Cruelty does infinite harm. Short-sighted people do not see it; ignorant people make light of it; selfish people deride it; but the wiser

people are, the more careful are they to see that humane conduct shall be everywhere inculcated.

Neglected and starved cattle are positive proof of wicked owners. Ill-treatment of household pets in childhood leads to rough conduct in manhood and womanhood.

Humboldt, who as you know, was a wide and careful observer, said that cruelty to animals is a characteristic of vulgar people. Torture and murder have a close kinship. During recent years humane treatment of the lower orders of life has been taught in many schools not only for the sake of the animals, but also to raise the tone of morals on the part of the pupils.

A Syracuse teacher said that nothing ever helped him so much to manage rough boys as teaching kindness to animals. We are told that in two large cities depraved districts have been civilized by these methods.

A San Francisco newspaper has this statement, "Today the Jefferson school is one of the most orderly in all the city. The children don't fight as they used to; they don't stone cats, or tie tin pails to the tails of dogs, or molest the sons of the Flowery Kingdom.

And why. Because every child in that school, as soon as he is old enough to write his name, is made a member of the army for the prevention of all the old evils, and no blue-frocked guardian of the peace ever could have done a tithe of the good that those children have accomplished.

It is said that Gen. Robt. Lee, that splendid leader of the Confederate forces, turned aside at a very important moment during the battle of Gettysburg to rebuke an officer for cruelly beating his horse, and that he always showed the highest regard for his own magnificent steed, and gave him the most considerate attention.

Everybody knows the fact that Abraham Lincoln stopped on a cam-

paign tour to return a little bird to its nest that had fallen out.

True greatness, either in the individual or the nation, is kind. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Humane treatment of animals exalts a nation. The president of our National Humane Society has finely said, "The underlying principles of the anti-cruelty cause are justice for the helpless, succor for the suffering, consideration for the weak, compassion for the unfortunate and kindness as the corner-stone of character."

All honor, therefore, to the organization that has done so much in our own country, and in countries across the sea, for the comfort of the lower orders of life, and for the advanced morals of men.

This organization, as I understand, is today sending broadcast a literature that cultivates humanity in the hearts of children, and develops tenderness and kindness in the treatment of all living beings.

It is making a special fight against abuse in stock-yards, and cattle transportation, and cruel treatment everywhere.

It is securing better laws touching the protection of neglected children, as well as animals.

It is offering medals and prizes for conspicuous acts of humanity toward the dumb creatures. It is bringing together the great body of humanitarians the world over that they may co-operate for the removal of the sufferings of the brute creation, and for the steady advance of civilization.

I close with Longfellow's tribute to Henry Bargh, the originator of this great work on our continent:

"Among the noblest of the land,
Though he may count himself the
least,

That man I honor and revere,
Who, without favor, without fear,

In the great city dares to stand,
The friend of every friendless beast."

PLUNGING LOBSTERS INTO BOILING WATER CRUEL AND UN-NECESSARY

"Speaking of plunging living lobsters into boiling water Our Animal Friends says: "It is that atrocious style of cookery that ought to be condemned and stopped wherever it is practised. There is no reason in the world why it should ever be committed, for the lobster can be killed instantaneously and almost, if not quite, painlessly, with very little trouble. All that is necessary is to drive a skewer or any sharp instrument at the point indicated in the illustration herewith published. At that point of its anatomy is situated the vital ganglion which is described by Dr. Austin Flint in the brief statement herewith printed. The moment that ganglion is punctured the lobster dies. For that reason, every humane person will see that lobsters or crabs which are boiled in his kitchen shall be mercifully killed before they are boiled instead of being cruelly and wickedly, and quite needlessly, boiled to death."

Dr. Austin Flint has written an article—"How to Kill Lobsters"—containing instructions as to how a lobster may be put to death instantly and humanely by the use of a knife. The following extract is in point:

"The only part of the nervous system of the lobster that may be capable of sensory impressions that are known as pain is in the supra-esophageal ganglion. This ganglion gives off the optic nerves, the motor nerves of the eyes, and nerves to the anterior antennae. It is easy in a few seconds to break up this ganglion in a lobster or crab; and it is then certain that the animal has been rendered insensible to boiling water or the splitting and broiling in the preparation of the so-called 'broiled live lobster'."

"In the immature lobster, which is never used for food, each somite (segment) has a pair of nerve-ganglia, which are distinct until the animal arrives at full development;

but in the adult lobster, the three anterior pairs are fused into a nervous mass of considerable size, that may be called a brain. This nerve-center is situated in front of the mouth and gullett, and it is called the supra-esophageal ganglion.

"In crabs there are two connected masses of nervous matter. The anterior mass, or ganglion, corresponds to the supra-esophageal ganglion of lobsters, and gives off nerves to the eyes and to the anterior parts; the thoracic ganglion, which is the larger, gives off nerves to other parts. It may be assumed that the supra-esophageal ganglion corresponds to the brain of animals higher in the scale.

"It is not difficult to destroy instantly the brain of a lobster or crab and produce insensibility to pain. In a lobster, taking the eye-stems as a guide, a sharp pointed kitchen knife or a sharp ice pick may be thrust through the head at the point where two lines following the direction of the stems would meet. A lobster treated in this way becomes motionless, excepting insignificant reflex acts. Crabs may be killed in practically the same way. The eye-stems of crabs are nearly in a line with each other; and the brain may be destroyed by transfixing the head at about their point of junction. The succeeding reflex movements, however, are more violent and persistent than in the lobster. It is not difficult, therefore, to kill instantly lobsters or crabs before preparing them for food."

FATE OF A TRAVELER.

Not long since a Cuban tarantula took passage on a fruit vessel headed for the United States, his final destination being Chicago. Upon his arrival he put up in Maurice Cohen's commission room at 68 South Water Street. As soon as he made his appearance the other occupants of the place made vigorous efforts to dislodge him, flooding the room with water and employing a powerful searchlight with which to locate him. After a fifty-hour siege the poor weary traveler was captured and turned over to the police. He is now preserved (in alcohol) from any further onslaughts, in a glass jar in the manager's office.

MORAL: Be content to stay at home and avoid the danger of the big city where foul murders are every-day occurrences.

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

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JULY, 1917.

GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND.

(To be sung to the tune of "America.")

God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do thou our country save
By Thy great might!

For her our prayers shall be,
Our father's God, to Thee,
On Thee we wait!
Be her walls Holiness;
Her rulers Righteousness;
Her officers be Peace;
God save the State.

Lord of all truth and right,
In whom alone is might,
On Thee we call!
Give us prosperity;
Give us true liberty;
May all the oppressed go free;
God save us all!

TWO ACTIVE WORKERS

The St. Clair County Humane Society of East St. Louis, Ill., has recently issued a report for two months, which shows a surprising amount of activity and practical work. In sixty days the Society received 39 complaints of cruelty to children; found homes for 25 children; benefited 145 children; received 14 applications for children for adoption; placed 6 children in orphanages; 3 delinquent girls sent to Geneva; 6 delinquent boys sent to St. Charles; instrumental in having 8 children declared dependent by the County Court; sent 6 children to clinic for treatment; 2 convicted of child abandonment; assisted 72 needy or

destitute families; secured employment for 5 men with families; secured employment for 11 women who had children to support; 3 old ladies placed in homes; received 19 complaints of cruelty to animals; relieved suffering condition of 36 animals; humanely destroyed 6 animals. Total number of cases handled 102. Humane Sunday was suitably observed on April 22nd., the Society having interested almost every clergyman in the city. The Society, in close co-operation with all the other Societies and Churches in East St. Louis, is having gratifying success in bettering conditions for children and animals. Mr. J. K. Ewing, Superintendent of the St. Clair County Humane Society, is to be congratulated upon the volume and character of the humane relief work that is being accomplished under his management.

Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President of the Alton Humane Society, is still holding up her end of humane work in the southern part of our State with her accustomed energy and ability, as the following cases will testify: A man living in Godfrey was taken before Justice of the Peace H. H. Lessner, charged with failing to provide proper food and shelter for his horses. He was fined \$19.25, which was paid.

A man and his wife were arrested and taken before Circuit Judge J. F. Gillham at Edwardsville, Ill., on a charge of harboring girls under the age of eighteen years for immoral purposes. Before sentencing defendants to penitentiary terms of from one to five years, the Judge delivered a severe rebuke, declaring the case to be one of the most revolting he had encountered in his entire experience in the courts, and that defendants need not expect clemency from the Board of Pardons. The man was sent to the penitentiary at Chester and the woman to Joliet.

HORSE VACATIONS

Horses work just as hard and sometimes harder than their masters; furthermore, they toil merely for their *board*—never for a salary—and are therefore fully entitled to good food and care and the best possible working conditions. At best, they are slaves to man, doing his bidding willingly, efficiently and faithfully to the end, and in common justice are deserving of the greatest care and consideration. If half the provision made for man's comfort were extended to these patient, speechless servitors, an ill-conditioned and suffering horse would soon become a rarity.

Fortunately, the humane treatment of horses is constantly receiving more attention from the public in general and horse owners in particular. This is largely due to the educational campaign waged by the humane societies in the interest of practical humanity to animals. General recognition is now made of the fact that good care makes a good horse capable of good service, which is good business. Horse owners, barn bosses, drivers and stablemen are learning that a well treated horse is a well-conditioned one, and that such a horse not only increases in value to his owner but adds greatly to the efficiency of his business working force.

While there are yet many cases of horses that are starved, overworked, overloaded, beaten, kicked, exposed to extremes of heat and cold and subjected to general neglect and abuse, that are constantly prosecuted by the Humane Society, such cases are becoming the exception rather than the rule. As an antidote for such ignorant handling of horses, many of the leading business houses and big teaming interests of Chicago are making it a practice to post rules in their stables for the instruction of the stablemen and teamsters relative to the handling of the horses intrusted to their care. One well known pack-

ing company have issued the following simple and sensible directions:

RULES.

1. Walk your horse from barn to store.
2. On cold, rainy days have kidney blanket on horse.
3. Do not jerk reins.
4. Never water a horse when you are about to let him stand.
5. Water horse and immediately start him going.
6. Do not feed horse when hot—wait until he cools off.
7. Cold mornings and evenings, blanket your horse.
8. When in ear track, bring horse to walk before turning out.
9. If horse has some distance to go, give him a couple of rests for a few minutes at a time.
10. No one allowed on wagon besides driver.
11. Carry sponge and in hot weather wash out horse's mouth several times a day.
12. Report any defects in horse shoeing.
13. Examine your horse's feet daily to avoid loose shoes.
14. In case of accident get the other party's name and address, also as many witnesses as you can.
15. Take daily inventory of your feed bag, blanket, weight and locks.
16. See that your horse gets his food and rest.

The next progressive step in horse welfare work, will be the observation of horse vacations. The custom of allowing work horses at least two weeks' vacation each year has become a general one in the State of Ohio where this movement started, and has proven a great boon to the "tired business horse," restoring him to good spirits and health and making him more serviceable and valuable.

The idea of a summer outing for Dobbin may seem, at first blush, like sickly sentiment; but considered as a brief respite after eleven months of hard hauling over icy pavements in winter and hot, dusty roads in summer, harnessed by day and haltered by night, continuously on the job—two weeks' freedom from work in the country sounds like a square deal for the horse.

The Horse Vacation idea is a move

to secure for all workhorses at least two weeks' vacation in pasture with good food and care and no work. Business as well as humanitarian interest should prompt horse owners to give their animals this much needed rest, as it will renew the energy and earning power of their horses, and, in that way, pay handsome dividends on the investment. A horse that is allowed to roam and rest in pasture doubles vitality and prolongs his years of usefulness, thereby serving his master better and for a longer time.

All cab, express, ice, coal companies, contractors, grocers, bakers, and the heads of department stores, breweries and packing houses,—in short, all horse owners,—are urged to give this suggestion their practical support. Two weeks "in clover" per annum is little enough to do for the horse in return for faithful service which humans can never hope to repay.

RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

At a meeting of the Edwardsville, Ill., Humane Society recently, Mrs. R. S. Barnsback resigned from the presidency of the organization, having been recently elected chairman of the Edwardsville Chapter of the American Red Cross. For four years Mrs. Barnsback has held the office and prior to that time she filled various other official positions in the society. Under her direction, the Humane Society has worked quietly but effectively.

Mrs. Barnsback's resignation was regretfully accepted, but the members of the society realized the tremendousness of the Red Cross affiliations, which will require the greater part of her time.

Miss Katherine Pogue, who has also worked untiringly in the interest of all who have needed assistance and has served in the capacity of vice-president for several years, was elected president. She has a thor-

ough knowledge of the work and will be an efficient leader. Other officers selected were: Mrs. E. L. Burroughs, vice-president; Mrs. D. D. Williamson, secretary; Miss Minnie Crocker, treasurer.

The Humane Society has an excellent plan for providing food for the poor this summer. In about two weeks a market will be opened in the Jeffress building on St. Louis street. Those who have garden products to spare and are willing to donate them, will keep the market supplied with truck which will be given the poor people without compensation.

THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF NEEDS YOUR HELP

Organized on the suggestion of the United States Secretary of War for the Relief of Sick and Injured Army Animals.

Branches Wanted Everywhere.

Write for Full Information

DR. WILLIAM O. STILLMAN

**Director-General
ALBANY, N. Y.**

As is generally known, the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized last May by the American Humane Association on the suggestion of the United States War Department. It is designed to supply a somewhat similar relief for the United States army animals to that provided by the Red Cross for the sick and injured soldiers.

Those who have the best interest of the Army at heart and are anxious to have the animals humanely cared for will do all in their power to assist in developing the work of the American Red Star Animal Relief. It was necessary for the Red Cross, a volunteer organization, to provide care for the sick and injured soldiers. It is likewise necessary for the public to provide adequate funds to meet the pressing needs of the American Red Star Animal Relief.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ELEPHANTS

The elephant is undoubtedly the largest of all terrestrial animals, and sometimes attains the height of twelve feet. It is found only in Asia and Africa, and there are but two distinct species. The Asiatic elephant differs from the African, not only in its greater size and in the characteristics of the teeth and skull, but also in the comparative smallness of the ears, the pale-brown color of his skin, and in having four nails on the hind feet instead of three. The sagacity of this species is also supposed to be greater than that of the African elephant whose head is much shorter, the forehead convex, and the ears of greater breadth and magnitude, covering nearly a sixth of the entire body. Among the Asiatic elephants only the male portion are supplied with tusks, while both the male and female of the African species are equally furnished with the long projecting ivories. In the structure of the elephant, the most singular organ is the trunk, or proboscis. This, which is an extension of the canals of the nose, is very long, composed of a great number of cartilaginous rings, and divided in the inside through its whole length. At the lower end it is furnished with a kind of movable finger, which is strong enough to break off large branches from trees. Through this elongated nose the animal smells and breathes, and by means of it he conveys food to his mouth. The sense of smelling the elephant enjoys in such perfection that if several people be standing around him, he will discover food in the pocket of any one present, and take it out by his proboscis with great dexterity. With this he can also untie knots or pick up the smallest objects, and it is one of the most useful and extraordinary instruments bestowed on any species of animal. In order to support the enormous weight which

rests upon them, the legs are very stout, and are set perpendicularly, without that bend in the hinder leg which is found in most animals. This is an elongated cannon bone in the elephant, so that the hind legs are without the so-called knee-joint. This structure, however, is of infinite use to the animal when it climbs or descends steep acclivities, a feat which it can perform with marvelous ease. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that localities which would be totally inaccessible to a horse are traversed by the elephant with perfect ease.

These huge animals live in considerable troops, seeking moist situations where the vegetation is abundant and vigorous. They feed on succulent plants, and, as the quantity they devour is enormous, they are frequently obliged to change their places to obtain supplies. They are very fond of sugar-cane, and sometimes do immense damage in the plantations. The herds are usually led by an old male, who seems to act as general. They are fond of marshes, and traverse rivers, being excellent swimmers. Excessive heat and cold are alike unfavorable to them. They have a rapid trot, and it requires a fast horse to follow them when at their greatest speed. They are readily tamed and trained; but, as a general thing, only acknowledge one master or attendant. The females are more docile than the males, and never attain the same colossal proportions.

Duchess is the "leading lady" of the animal troupe in the Lincoln Park Zoo, in Chicago; she is the star performer of more than one escapade, and has been nicknamed "Runaway." She made her first appearance in America over twenty years ago, with the Barnum and Bailey Circus, as a performing elephant. Because she required constant watching to keep her from making her escape, Mr. Barnum of-



Duchess, the Lincoln Park elephant, in her swimming pool. To right, in foreground—
Cy De Vry, famous animal keeper of Zoo

(Photograph by Frank M. Woodruff).

fered her for sale. The Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners bought her in 1888 for \$1,500, in the hope that the quiet role of park-elephant would offer none of the temptations of her former professional life, and that in time she would settle down to the enjoyment of a comfortable home. But Duchess was a direct descendant of Hathi, the wild elephant, and came of a long line of high-spirited jungle folk born to the open and to adventure, she had to be chained to her park duty.

Now, after years of good behavior, she has been provided with a corral for use in summer. This contains a shed 20 by 20 feet at one end, and a 14 by 20 foot tank at the other, the whole place being enclosed by a heavy iron fence with steel rods two and one-fourth inches in diameter by eight feet in height, set in concrete base and braced every eight feet. To be free from her chain is emancipation in itself, and to be able to lie down, sit up, roll over, and walk about, at will, makes her life one continuous holiday.

Here is a bit of personal gossip about Duchess: Until the completion of her summer home, she had not had a bath for twenty years—that is, she had not had an old-fashioned, all-over wash. Of course, she had had sponge and shower baths, but there was not much satisfaction in that. When she was led into her new quarters she walked all around the house and grounds, examining everything with her sharp eyes and sensitive trunk, and was evidently much pleased with her surroundings. Suddenly she spied her bath-tub. She gazes at it in a bewildered way for a moment; and then, as though reminded of long-forgotten delights, she plunged into the water before her, trumpeting as she went. She splashed about in the refreshing water for over an hour and finally emerged a happier and cleaner elephant.

Duchess has never had a sick day

nor missed a meal in her life. She eats 200 pounds of hay, about one bushel of carrots and six loaves of bread a day. She is fastidiously groomed, bedded and cared for; once a month she is given a massage with neatsfoot oil (five gallons being required) to counteract the effect on her hide of the dry, artificial heat. In her native, tropical climate the moist atmosphere prevents the skin from becoming hard, but under the unnatural conditions here imposed—and owing to the fact that elephants perspire only between their toes—the skin would become very callous and horny were it not for the softening effect of the oil.

A visit to the kitchens of the animal settlement, with peeps into the larders and serving rooms, would convince anyone of the advantage of becoming an inmate of the institution. Everything—the selection of food, its care, its preparation and serving—is managed with a systematic nicety that would do credit to the best private or public cuisine. The entire place is the perfection of system and order and sanitary condition.

It requires constant watchfulness to protect the animals in a zoo. It is astonishing how many cruel things thoughtless people do to tease and trick these unoffending creatures. On one occasion a man handed Duchess a lighted cigar; fortunately, the keeper saw it in time to snatch it from her trunk. Added to the injury it might have been to her had she taken it into her mouth and stomach, there was the possibility that it might have dropped in the hay at her feet, thereby starting a fire which would have ended in turning the whole place into a mad house of frenzied wild beasts.

It seems incredible that anyone could deliberately molest and injure these captive creatures, especially when it is remembered that the public is admitted to these wonderful schools of natural history free of charge.

A FEW OF THE RECENT CASES IN COURT

A citizen became greatly incensed over the condition of two children, nine and five years of age, whose father was a habitual drunkard and whose mother left them alone for hours at a time. He reported the case and Humane Officer Brayne immediately made an investigation, although it was after 10 o'clock at night. When he reached the place no one responded to his knock or call and finding the back door to the flat partly open he stepped in. Through the entrance to an adjoining room he saw two little boys sound asleep on a filthy bed. There was little furniture to be seen and the rooms were in a shocking state of filth. The children were literally in rags, and no attempt had been made to undress them, and their tired little faces were besmeared with grime and perspiration.

Finding no one else in the house, the officer gently woke them up, and learned from the older boy, Michael, that their father was drunk and away; that he seldom worked and often beat their mother; that she used to go out scrubbing to get food for them, but that she had left them about two weeks before and they had not seen her since; that James, the five-year-old, had fallen off the roof of a barn that very day and hurt his head and neck—and that they were both very hungry.

After this pathetic story, the officer made a thorough search in the house for food, but could not discover so much as a crust of bread. From neighbors it was learned that for weeks past there had been almost continuous quarreling and fighting in this home, and that the children had been left to run the streets to all hours of day and night without proper food or care.

The officer proceeded to dress the children as best he could with the tattered garments at hand, and took them

with him in the patrol wagon to the Juvenile Home, where they were bathed and fed and tucked into little white beds. Michael cried and clung to Officer Brayne when he was taking his leave, and begged him to find his mother.

The following day the officer swore to a complaint charging the father with contributing to the dependency of his two children. The man was badly intoxicated when the warrant was served.

When the case was called for trial two days later, a continuance was obtained in order to locate the mother. A petition was also filed in the Juvenile Court in the case of the children. When the mother was found it was learned that she had just been released from the Bridewell, where she had been working out a fine for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

When Michael and James were taken into the Juvenile Court before Judge Arnold, the humane officer and several other witnesses testified as to the criminal neglect to which the boys had been subjected. The Court declared the children dependent and had them taken from the custody of the parents and placed under the guardianship of Mrs. Shannon, Probation Officer, with authority to place them in proper home when such could be found for them; also ordered the father to pay \$4.00 per week for each child into the Court for their support.

When the couple were haled into the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Fry, after hearing all the evidence, fined them \$600.00 each (the maximum) and sentenced them to one year in the Bridewell. In view of the fact that the wife had just served a sentence and the husband had an order against him for the support of the children, the man and woman were allowed to go on suspended sentences on probation for one year. Under the

double restraint exercised over this couple by the Juvenile Probation and the Adult Probation Officers, there is some hope that this couple may reform.

Record 73; Case 800.

Mrs. Eshbaugh, a governing member of the Society, notified the office that she was detaining a horse and driver, and would like assistance.

Humane Officer Miller found the horse very thin and suffering from a sore on its back. The driver was arrested, booked for cruelty to animals. Judge Mahoney, presiding in the South Clark Street Court, heard the evidence in the case and fined the prisoner \$5 and costs, amounting to \$11, which was paid.

Record 112; Case 387.

In response to a call for the Society's ambulance to remove a horse that had fallen at State and Van Buren Streets, Officer Mariotti ordered a thorough examination of the animal which was suffering from a serious running wound on the left hind leg below the stifle joint. Awaiting this examination, Officer Rush placed the driver under arrest. In the meantime Ambulance Officer Mariotti telephoned the owner and at his request hauled the animal to Dr. McEvers Hospital for treatment.

The case of the driver was called and continued. Case called again in Harrison Street Police Court before Judge Mahoney, who fined the driver \$3.00 and costs (\$9.00) which was paid by the owner. The horse is receiving good veterinary care, and the owner will not be allowed to work it until entirely fit for service.

Record 112; Case 338.

A woman caused the arrest of her husband for non-support of herself and four children. She, herself, was employed and caring for her family as best she could. Humane Officer

Brayne took the case into the Court of Domestic Relations. The Court sentenced defendant to serve six months in the Bridewell.

Record 73; Case 222.

Humane Officer Brayne assisted a woman in getting a warrant for the arrest of her husband for habitual drunkenness and failure to support her and her five children. The wife and eldest child (15 years old) were working and the County assisting the family. Case came to trial in Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Fry, who sentenced defendant to six months in the House of Correction.

Record 73; Case 835.

A woman made complaint to the Society that her husband was intoxicated most of the time and was not making any provision for the support of his family, although he earned \$4.00 per day as a bookkeeper; and that she, herself, had gone to work in order to care for her two children, nine and seven years of age.

Humane Officer Brayne advised her to sign a complaint of non-support against her husband and get a warrant for his arrest, which she did. When the case came to trial in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Stelk, the Court ordered the defendant to pay \$15.00 per week to the wife upon the recommendation of the man's employer, who thought it the best way to help the man to keep sober and at the same time assist the wife and children in a practical way.

Record 73; Case 748.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Illinois Humane Society is a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, for charitable and humane purposes and not for pecuniary profit. The purposes and objects of The Illinois Humane Society are: The prevention of cruelty to animals and the prevention of cruelty to children. It is supported and maintained by gifts, donations and memberships.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders, state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HUMANE ADVOCATE

August, 1917

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No. 10

WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR APRIL AND JUNE, 1917.

Secretary's Report.

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	393
Children involved	970
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	398
Children placed temporarily in institutions.....	9
Cases decided in courts.....	53

In Domestic Court.....24

21 non-support:

- 1 defendant fined \$600.00 and costs and sentenced to one year in the house of Correction. Sentence suspended on defendant's promise to pay \$10.00 per week into Court for support of wife and children.
 - 2 defendants warned and placed on probation for one year.
 - 1 defendant committed to House of Correction for 12 months, where he died five days after commitment of acute alcoholism.
 - 2 defendants committed to House of Correction for six months.
 - 1 defendant ordered to pay \$7.00 per week into court for support of wife.
 - 1 warrant returned marked "not found."
 - 1 defendant ordered to pay \$4.00 per week to support of family.
 - 2 defendants ordered to pay \$10.00 per week to support of family and placed on probation for one year.
 - 1 defendant ordered to pay \$5.00 per week to support of family.
 - 1 defendant sent to House of Correction for 12 months.
 - 1 defendant sentenced to one year in House of Correction and fined \$600.00. Fine suspended during a probation of 12 months on his promise to reform.
 - 2 defendants sentenced to House of Correction for 12 months and in addition fined \$600.00.
 - 1 defendant placed on probation for one year.
 - 1 defendant ordered to pay \$10.00 per week to support of family.
 - 2 cases dismissed. Parties reunited.
 - 1 defendant ordered to pay \$15.00 per week to support of family.
- 2 Contributing to dependency of two children:
- 2 defendants fined \$600.00 and sentenced to one year in House of Correction. Sentence suspended and defendants placed on probation for one year.
- 1 Contributing to dependency of children:
- Defendant committed to House of Correction for 12 months and in addition fined \$600.00 and \$8.50 costs.

In Juvenile Court.	16
14 dependent children:	
2 boys taken from custody of parents. Mrs. Shannon of Juvenile Court appointed guardian with right to place the boys in a proper home, father to pay \$4.00 a week for support.	
1 boy taken from custody of mother and placed in Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.	
1 boy taken from custody of mother and placed in Children's Hospital for a time for treatment and then to be placed in a private home as a ward of the court. Mother sent to Martha Washington Home for drink cure.	
1 boy committed to Lisle Manual Training School and father ordered to pay \$15.00 per month for boy's support.	
1 boy committed to St. Hedwig's School, his older brother to pay \$10.00 per month to his support.	
1 girl taken from custody of grandfather. Child to be placed in a proper home by Court, and grandfather to pay \$12.00 per month for her support. Parents of child are dead.	
7 children committed to St. Mary's School and father ordered to pay \$75.00 per month for their support.	
1 delinquent girl given into custody of father on probation to court.	
1 delinquent girl sent to the House of Good Shepherd.	
In Morals Court.	2
2 cases of adultery. Defendants discharged.	
In Police Courts.	10
8 cases disorderly conduct:	
1 defendant fined \$200.00 and placed on probation for one year.	
1 defendant fined \$10.00 and \$6.50 costs. Fine and costs to be worked out in the House of Correction.	
1 defendant fined \$50.00 and sent to House of Correction.	
1 case disorderly conduct—drinking and abusing wife and failing to provide for family. Defendant fined \$200.00 and placed on probation for six months.	
1 case disorderly conduct—drinking and abusing family. Defendant ordered to go to work and keep away from the house entirely.	
1 case dismissed. Wife did not appear to prosecute.	
1 case dismissed.	
1 defendant fined \$35.00 and placed on probation.	
1 case of assault. Warrant withdrawn by wife.	
1 case contributing to dependency of children. Defendant placed on probation for six months.	
In Boys' Court.	1
1 case petty larceny. Defendant fined \$6.00 and placed on probation for six months.	
Persons admonished	194
Fines imposed, \$4,101, and costs, \$129.50.....	\$4,230.50

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	645
Animals involved and examined.....	5,509

Horses	4,533
Mules	241
Dogs	368
Cats	125
Cows	6
Birds	7
Pigeons	22
Monkeys	13
Rabbits	4

Ostriches	3
Lions	4

AT BIRD AND ANIMAL STORES

Dogs	13
Monkeys	2
Foxes	2
Parrots	3
Pigeons	50
Doves	24
Canary birds	6
Opossums	2
Turtles	5

AT AMUSEMENT PARKS

Ducks	7
Throwing rings at ducks.....	
Monkeys	19

Monkey Speedway at White City
and Riverview Park.

Elephants	19
Camels	11
Hippopotamus	1
Zebbras	4
Polar Bears	2
Black Bears	4
Kangaroos	1
Hyena	1
Emus	3
Tigers	4

5,509

POULTRY

Chicks on sale.....	1,500
Ducks	65
Geese	2

1,567

Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	181
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	74
Abandoned and incurable large animals humanely destroyed.....	52
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	101
Teamsters and others admonished.....	281
Cases prosecuted	18

1 cruelly working a horse. Defendant fined \$10.00 and \$6.50 costs.

2 causing and knowingly allowing horses to be cruelly tortured and tormented. Defendants fined \$100.00 and \$8.50 costs.

1 working horse unfit for service. Defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.00 costs.

1 disorderly conduct. No fine.

1 cruelly beating horse. Defendant fined \$10.00 and \$6.50 costs.

1 working horse unfit for service. Defendant fined \$5.00 and \$6.50 costs.

1 cruelty to a rooster. Case dismissed.

1 working horse with sore shoulders. No fine.

4 beating horse:

1 defendant fined \$10.00 and \$7.50 costs.

1 defendant fined \$3.00 and \$6.50 costs.

1 defendant discharged.

1 defendant ordered to pay \$2.00 costs.

4 peddlers for running their horses. Cases dismissed.

Obtaining money under false pretenses. Horse trading case. Money returned and case dismissed.

Fines imposed, \$241.00, and costs, \$58.00.....	\$299.00
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CHILDREN

Complaints against husbands by wives.....	134
Complaints against wives by husbands.....	16
Complaints against father by daughter.....	4
Anonymous complaints	20
Anonymous complaints no foundation.....	10
Anonymous complaints giving fictitious names.....	1
Neighbors complaining	6
Complaints from Principal of School.....	1
Complaints received from Domestic Court.....	162
Complaints received from Juvenile Court.....	3
Complaints received from United Charities.....	1
Complaints received from Foreign Societies.....	20
Non-support	124
Causes: Drink, cruelty and abusive language.....	6
Extreme cruelty	3
Extreme cruelty and drink.....	10
Gambling	1
Gambling and drink.....	2
Uncleanliness	1
Threatening to kill.....	1
Shiftlessness	10
Intemperate fathers	29
Intemperate women	11
Adjusted out of court.....	20
Desertions by husband.....	2
Desertions by wife.....	2
Failing to provide proper care.....	9
By father	6
By mother	3
Contributing to dependency of children.....	23
Contributing to delinquency of children.....	5
Delinquent boys	3
Delinquent girls	3
Children removed from improper environment.....	2
Overworking children (on milk route).....	2
Abusing children	1
Cruelly abusing and beating boys.....	2
Beating children	24
To correct incorrigible boys.....	4
To correct incorrigible girls.....	2
Neglecting children	60
Leaving children alone unprotected in buildings.....	2
Begging children	1
Placed in Homes.....	6
Putting 10 year old boy out of home.....	1
Pulling boy's ears.....	1
Bathing baby in ice cold water in sink	1
Giving 6 year old boy whiskey.....	1
Tying boy up to bed.....	1
Pulling boy's hair.....	1
Pandering	1

Wanderlust. Boy wanders away from guardian and is found by police with hands and feet frozen. Boy is taken to Juvenile Court and committed to St. Hedwig's School	1
Father intemperate	64
Mother intemperate	18
Exposing to inclemency of weather.....	2
Using baby for purposes of begging.....	1
Removing girl from immoral environment and influence.....	1

ADULTS

Using vile language and abusing wives.....	11
Nagging wives	1
Wives advised to get warrants.....	21
Wife beating	8
Reconciliations effected	8
Neighbor quarrels	5
Feeble minded	1
Old lady destitute	1
Promises to quit drinking.....	18
Domestic quarrels	12
Destitution	4
Neglecting sick	1
Parents quarreling and using vile language before children.....	2
Police protection given wife afraid to go home.....	1

FROM FOREIGN SOCIETIES

N. Y. S. P. C. C.	3
Rochester S. P. C. C.	1
Ohio Humane Society.....	3
Desertion	1
Failing to provide for child 7 years old.....	1
Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1
Cleveland Humane Society.....	3
Desertion	2
Abandonment	1
Louisiana S. P. C. C.	2
Investigate home for 8 year old child.....	1
Failing to provide for girl in custody of mother.....	1
Juvenile Protective Assn.....	1
Toledo Humane Society—desertion.....	1
The Humane Society of Kansas City.....	3
Desertion	2
Family trouble	1
Akron Humane Society—desertion.....	1
The California S. P. C. C.	1
Mother (an actress) abandoning child.....	
Homes for children.....	2
1—13 children.....	
1—99 children.....	

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES

Father abusive and using vile language.....	2
Drink, abuse and vile language.....	15
Drink and refusal to work.....	1
Mother drinks and abuses children.....	1
Cruelty and non-support.....	1
Extreme cruelty and threatens to kill.....	1
Drink and loan sharks.....	1
Baby farms examined.....	2
Children's Homes investigated.....	1

ANIMALS

Complaints received from police.....	7
Complaints given to police.....	4
Animals abandoned	2
Failing to provide feed, shelter and water.....	43
Working horses unfit for service.....	147
Lame	61
Sick	11
Sore back	1
Sore shoulders	13
Sores	8
Old and worn out.....	42
Smooth shod	2
Too small for work.....	1
Foundered	1
Stringhalt	1
Blind	6
Veterinary treatment provided.....	38
Sent to hospital.....	14
Veterinary treatment recommended.....	3
Injured and sick horses destroyed.....	43
Drivers discharged	8
Down on street.....	13
Down in barn	7
Veterinary certificates furnished.....	10
Owners' consent furnished.....	6
Beating	56
Abusing	24
Improperly tied	4
Cruelty to delivery horses.....	10
Flapping blinders	7
Blind horses abused	4
Laid up for rest and treatment temporarily and otherwise.....	62
Overworking	1
Overloading	4
Milk leg	1
Police co-operation	10
Prosecutions not desired by complainants.....	2
Leaving horse attached to compressed air machines while in operation—vibration causing horse to suffer.....	1
Barns examined	31
Barns cleaned	11
Horse trading cases.....	3
Horse Markets	4
Visits to dumps.....	25
Visits to excavations.....	13
Street work	3
Roadways improved	5
Driveways and team tracks examined.....	3
Cows: Cruelly dehorning.....	6

SMALL ANIMALS

DOGS:

Humanely destroyed.....	29
Injured by automobiles.....	13
Sent to Pound.....	19
Neglected and conditions remedied.....	29
Sick and conditions remedied.....	4
Failing to provide care for sick dogs.....	3
Annoying neighbors	3
Tied up. Released.....	3
Beaten and abused.....	2
Cruelly beating	3
Cruelly abused: throwing stones.....	5
hitting with sticks.....	2
Cruelly kicking	1
Homes found for.....	1
Rescued	3
(From scow in river by Fire Boat and Dog Wagon)	
Poisoning	1
United Charities complain of family getting help keeping three dogs to feed.	
Cutting dogs ears.....	1
Tied up too tight, released	3
Performing dogs examined.....	8
Tied on short chain; released.....	1
Failing to shelter.....	3
Dog nuisance cases.....	3
Visits to Dog Pound—198 dogs examined	
57 vicious dogs examined	
Pound found sanitary and clean	
Persons admonished	9

CATS:

Humanely destroyed	72
Released from buildings.....	13
Rescued from trees.....	5
Setting dogs on cats.....	1
Homes found for.....	2
Sent for	3
Sent to Anti-Cruelty Society.....	11
Burning cats in furnace.....	2
Cats injured in traps destroyed.....	1
Cats injured	2
Performing cats examined.....	1

BIRDS:

Shooting sparrows	3
Caging sparrows	2
Men trimming trees for city destroying young birds in nests.	
Stopped. (4 birds destroyed)	1
Bird stores examined.....	1
Canary birds not watered.....	2
Shooting with air rifles.....	5
Boys throwing stones at.....	1
Reprimands	3

PIGEONS:

Rescued and conditions remedied.....	5
Rescued and examined.....	17

CHICKENS:

Examined in stores where chicks are for sale and at Amusement Parks where given for prizes.....	1,500
Young chicks on sale in Department stores examined.....	716
Failing to provide water for chickens in coops.....	1
Cruelty to	1
Persons admonished	27

DUCKS:

Examined at Amusement Parks where given away for prizes.....	1
Throwing rings at Amusement Park stopped.....	1

GEESE:

Examined at Amusement Parks where given away for prizes.....	60
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FROGS:

Cruelty to by school children; used for dissection before biology classes.....	7
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TURTLE:

Cruelty to at a cafe.....	1
Used for advertisement purposes in front of cafe.	

MONKEYS:

Used at Amusement Parks on Monkey Speedways, White City and Riverview..	2
Circus visited and animals examined as follows:	

19 elephants	1 hyena
11 camels	1 emu
1 hippopotamus	3 tigers
4 zebras	4 lions
2 polar bears	3 ostriches
4 black bears	160 horses and ponies
2 kangaroos	22 dogs

All found in fine condition.

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT JUDGE AND THE PROBATION OFFICER.

Judge Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Few, if any, before they come in touch with the work of the bench recognize the peculiar situation in which a judge is placed. There he sits in court, the counsel for the prosecution on one side pressing the points in behalf of his contention and showing all that is bad and all that is black against the one charged with an offense. The counsel for the defendant on the other side showing how white and spotless has been the character of his client and what a splendid citizen and member of the community he is. The judge sitting on the bench, after the jury has passed on the evidence, has to determine what is wise for the community and good for the man or the woman.

A few years ago, what could we do? I could discharge at the end, under a suspended sentence, entirely unsupervised. There are judges in our State today who contend that when a sentence is suspended that suspension cannot be recalled or the judgment imposed until the prisoner is convicted of another offense. I might commit to a prison or reformatory institution. There didn't seem to be anything else to do. If you were sitting as judge and thought that it would be a good plan to give a man three months, six months, a year, or two years in prison and then see what he would do when he came out into the community again, you could do that. If you felt you could let him go and try him under a suspension of sentence, you could try that, but as he was entirely unsupervised it really meant nothing to him. The probation officer came in and opened up a field for those who had to deal with the serious problem of determining how to satisfy the public that has been injured or outraged; how to help a person charged and convicted of an offense, and so to insist for both parties and for the community at large.

It never is a satisfaction to a right-thinking person to feel that some poor unfortunate, who has committed an offense against you, is going to be punished by being imprisoned. I know the feeling I had as a prosecuting officer. I never went away from court after a conviction that I didn't feel sorry for the poor defendant whom I had worked so hard and successfully to convict. That is the feeling of the community, too. We will work;

we will seek to get the evidence; we will spend day and night in studying a case in order to convict, but when the blow falls and the judgment is rendered our attitude is different. Under the system of probation the court has the opportunity now of doing so much more, not alone for an offender, after he has been convicted, but for the community at large. Probation isn't a new thing. Ever since there have been courts we have had probation. Probation is as old as humanity itself, that is, some form of it, but probation regulated by statute is new.

Generally speaking, I believe that people intend to do right, that is, to do right according to their conception of right and wrong. You speak the English language because you have been brought up among the people who speak the English language. It would be worthy of comment if you spoke the language fluently, having been brought up within the hearing only of persons who spoke some entirely different language. If you have been brought up in a family where it has been recognized as the proper procedure to obtain things in any way, you would regard it as proper to take anything that you could get, if you wanted it. Extend that idea to every one of the acts of a person and they would all agree with that principle. In dealing with a boy we must always remember to take into consideration his standard, not ours. In passing, let me say, that in applying the Binet-Simon test we should be very careful to ascertain what is normal in the child we are studying, not what is normal in us.

The probation officer in his investigation ascertains the conditions, and what to me may sound most remarkable, sounds quite natural, when we find that that boy's parents had always brought him up with that idea. In the same way the terrible language that is used sometimes by the boys who are brought before us, is easily explained, when we find it is used by the fathers. We should think of that when we, as probation officers, make our investigations.

Another matter that is of interest to us is the question of reports. In some localities we have the probationer brought up before the judge in a court room full of people, and the probation officer may get

up and read: "This, Thomas Jones, was convicted of petty larceny on the third of June, stealing from such-and-such a party, and has been on probation for three months. This is his fourth time. He is now working for the express company, etc.," and his whole history is given out to the world. Then the court says: "You will return again on November 23d." In other localities, the probation officer goes to the judge in a private room and says: "Judge, such-and-such a man whom you put on probation is now working for so and so, earning so much, taking care of his family, etc. He hasn't done anything wrong and he has reported to me regularly; I think you might put him over for a month or two longer, if you think it is wise to do it." Is it best to do it in the first way and keep the man marked as a criminal, or get him back into the neighborhood as soon as possible an undistinguished member of the community.

Take the case of the women on probation. In Brooklyn, we have a little room where the judge sits on the last Friday of the month. The room is full of men and women, and every woman that comes in or goes out of that little room has marked on her forehead: "Criminal—On probation."

I do not believe in putting a child on probation for a fixed term, for a year or eighteen months. Maybe all I want to find out is whether or not a boy is going to school regularly. On the other hand we might keep a boy on probation for two or three years and he might need to be kept on probation for thirty-three years longer. If I had power to do it, I would say, let the probation be, like the care of the institution, until he is twenty-one years of age. Let us terminate it when we can, as quickly as possible, but let us carry it longer, if necessary. A case I had a little while ago illustrated this. A little girl, whose father was dead, and mother unfortunate and drinking, was adjudged to be without proper guardianship. We found she could be cared for by a lady, a little removed from the mother's home. The child was placed under the care of the probation officer, to see that she stayed with this woman, went to school and that everything would go along all right. The child ought to be on probation until she has grown to be a woman and is able to take care of herself. The probation officer or some authority ought to be interested in her for much longer than a year.

Of course, I do not mean to say that a person on probation should not come be-

fore the judge, but I do believe that "familiarity breeds contempt." I do not believe that in all cases it is beneficial to bring the person up before the court, especially a child, where we are trying to divorce from its mind, as soon as possible, the idea of the court. In our court we have eight probation officers, who come in every once in a while. The probation officer talks to the judge and gets instructions and advice in regard to what is best in the case of this boy or that girl. It is not always best even to return children to court on the return.

The duties of the probation officer should be clearly defined. I do not expect a police officer to interfere with the probation officer when the probation officer has charge of a case and if the child is in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and it is investigating, I do not believe it is the business of any Big Brother or Big Sister to interfere with that case.

In Brooklyn we believe that the work of each particular individual and particular agency should be separate and apart. The police officer arrests the child or the truant officer picks him up for truancy and he comes before the court. The court isn't a probation officer; the court isn't a school teacher; the court isn't the society's investigating officer. The court is to determine the question of whether the State of New York has any right to interfere and the court is the one to determine it. If the court says: No, the child is not a ward of the State, in the sense that it has been brought under the provision of any law; it is still under the supreme control of its parents; then probation officer, policeman, all hands drop, and the parent walks off with the child. On the other hand, if the court says: "This child is in need of the care and protection of the laws of the State," then specific work begins. I believe that the school should look after the school end of it and that the reports to the judges regarding school matters should come from the school. Why shouldn't they come directly from the school?

Another point that has been very strongly brought to my mind is the question of religion. I believe that if we are going to do any permanent good we must get back to the foundation of morality, and that is to religious principles and religious teaching and training. I don't care what the particular religion is. You shall decide that for your own family. I believe that a person with the same religious faith as the parents of the child

can have a closer and warmer reception by the parents of that child than a person not of that religious training. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule.

Another matter that is of interest to us, is the question of short term commitments, as they are called. There are cases where a boy ought to be left in an institution just long enough to let him feel the difference between his home surroundings and the institution. Then he goes back to his home under new conditions. In New York, we have no institution to which we can send children for short terms; the only detention homes are the shelters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They house some ninety or a hundred children every night. They cannot accommodate them and it has been thought advisable to provide a place where they could be sent for short commitments. Judge Ryan of our court, in looking over the work he has done in regard to his cases for the last four years, shows that of the children brought before him, over ninety per cent did not return to the court. Among the ten per cent he had to do something with. About eighty per cent of those sent away for a short term did not go back to the court again.

In closing, I want to add my words of appreciation of what the probation officer can do. The position of the probation officer is of the utmost importance. His relationships touch on those matters that are closest to us all, and his decision and his judgment is second only to the bench, for what his opinion is, veil it as he may in his reports, must come out in the attitude he takes toward the particular case and the particular child which he has in charge. It is, therefore, hardly second to that of the judge, who sits on the bench, in importance. He should recognize the high vocation that it has been his privilege to embark upon, for no relationship that I know of in our public life is more important in its ramifications and in its effect on society, in so many ways as that of the probation officer. It is a great trust for him to keep.

A PRAYERFUL PLEA

A plea for the animals which serve us in war—the horses which are sacrificed in such numbers—the following is a petition taken from an old Russian Litany specially composed for war time:

PRAYER

"And for those also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day and give their guileless lives for the well-being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart, for Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving kindness, O Master, Saviour of the world. Amen."

WAUKEGAN DETENTION HOME

The detention home for dependents and delinquents is filling a long felt want in Waukegan. It began its work quietly and unostentatiously less than a year ago under the auspices of the Humane Society and has cared for twenty-four different individuals, carrying from tiny babies to aged women and from periods of one day to several weeks, the total from March, 1916, to February 1, 1917, being 551 days.

When a committee from the Humane Society discussed with Judge Persons the possibility of establishing a detention home, the judge expressed his approval of the idea, but feared the county could not afford the necessary building and equipment. When the subject was taken up with the supervisors they suggested that the Humane Society start a detention home and the county would pay 75 cents a day for each child placed there by the court. The Humane officer, Miss Himmelsreich, finally consented to allow her house to be used as a temporary detention home, which has been done during the past year.

Before sending children to Lincoln, Lake Bluff Orphanage, or some other institution, the judge now places them in the detention home for a few days

or weeks, as circumstances may justify. This gives the judge, the probation officer and Miss Himmelreich an opportunity to become acquainted with the home life conditions and the character and need of children that is immeasurably important. It has been found that the good food and regular hours of the detention home have made supposedly "half witted" child into a bright, healthy normal boy.

Again unbelievably dreadful home conditions have been unearthed through the childish confidences. Sometimes it is found that nothing less than a serious operation will fit a child to mingle safely with other children, while again, proper food and regulation of the life and habits of the children will work a seeming miracle.

PARROTS THAT KILL SHEEP

New Zealand has recently wound up a campaign to eliminate a species of parrot that preyed upon the sheep of that country. These ravenous birds, called the kea parrots, boldly attacked and devoured thousands of sheep every year. The situation grew so serious that organized efforts were made to destroy the creatures. As a result New Zealand sheep are now comparatively safe from their formidable enemies.

Naturalists believe that the parrots acquired a taste for lamb during an exceptionally severe winter, when fruits, insects and other ordinary articles of diet were unobtainable. In this extremity the parrots swarmed about the homes of farmers whenever a sheep was killed, and pecked at the carcass and skin. Lamb proved more to their liking than fruits, and it was not long until the birds, which have long beaks and claws, began to attack sheep. It was the parrots' custom to alight on the back of a sheep, fasten their claws in its wool and attack the

victim with their beaks. Soon the sheep would bleed to death.

The parrots became a national plague, as sheep raising is one of the important industries of New Zealand. Then the work of extermination began.

HALT TRAFFIC TO SAVE BIRD

A robin entangled in a cord which was wrapped around a trolley wire blocked street car and interurban traffic in Muncie, Indiana, one day last month for a considerable length of time. The bird became caught in the string on one of the busiest lines in Muncie. When a car approached persons living near were trying to free the bird with a long pole. The motor-man stopped and attempted to assist them. In the meantime traffic piled up and interurban cars had to wait with the city cars. It was not until one of the street cars was run under the point where the exhausted bird hung and the conductor climbed to the top of the car and took it down that traffic was resumed. The bird had a broken leg. A veterinarian was called. The leg was set and the robin now is being cared for until it can look out for itself again.

FIRE HORSE ALMOST EXTINCT

The fire horse is almost as extinct as the potato. Last year 1,045 pieces of automobile fire apparatus were purchased by the cities of the United States and Canada, and but eighteen horse-drawn vehicles, according to statistics.

MOTHER BIRD'S FATE

A lady, seeing a small boy robbing a bird's nest of its eggs, called him a wicked boy, and asked him what he thought the poor mother bird would do when it found its nest despoiled. He answered that the "poor mother bird" would never return, because the lady had it decorating her hat.—Our Dumb Animals.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL

FOR 1917-1918

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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THE RED STAR AND THE RED CROSS

Persons who do not fully understand the importance and significance of the International Red Star Animal Relief have said that their only interest was to help the soldiers. Such people do not realize that in helping the army horse and mule they are doing a work of the utmost importance for the soldiers. Without animal transportation an army cannot be mobile or victorious. Without the animal transport system the soldiers cannot always be fed or supplied with munitions with which to defend themselves or defeat the enemy. Cavalry scouting, light artillery, advance camp supplies and even ambulance service, without horses, are largely crippled, especially in rough country.

It has been said that motor service would care for all this. If the English, French and Italian governments had found this to be true would they have bought a million and a half horses and mules in the United States at a cost of something like \$300,000,000 for use in this world war? If the motor service alone sufficed for army needs would the belligerents in Europe have gathered some 4,500,000 horses for field service? It is the function of the Red Star to conserve, save and kindly care for American Army horses, so that our army may have them where most needed.

The work of the Red Star is to conserve and save army animals by improved hospital service and by teaching intelligent care on the part of the soldiers. The horses are as essential for success as the soldiers. It is a wise humanity and philanthropy which favors their best possible care, sick, well or wounded. In the army relief work of the future the Red Cross and the Red Star will march side by side, succoring distress, relieving suffering and saving lives. In war the most enlightened humanity is the most victorious.

For further information write

THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF
Albany, New York

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER, 1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO



JOHNNY, FILL UP THE BOWL.

Humane Advocate

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No. 11

LECTURE COURSES ON HUMANE SUBJECTS

Under the Auspices of Humane Societies

By JOHN L. SHORTALL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Government is defined as "that institution or aggregate of institutions by which a State makes and carries out those rules of action which are necessary to enable men to live in a social state or which are imposed upon the people forming a State,"—and

"A Nation, or Government, is an independent body politic, a society of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength."

"But every combination of men who govern themselves independently of all others will not be considered a Nation; a body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves, is not a Nation. To constitute a Nation, another ingredient is required: The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of its members in particular. Such a society has its affairs and interests; it deliberates and takes resolutions in common,—thus becoming a moral person, who possesses an understanding and will, and is susceptible of obligations and rights."

"Citizens are the members of such a Civil Society or government: bound to it by certain duties, and subject to its authority, they equally participate in its advantages."

"Allegiance is the tie which binds the citizen to the government, in return for the protection which the government affords him. It is the

duty of the people, and the protection is the duty of the government—and they are reciprocally the rights, as well as the duties, of each other."

To better show allegiance to a Nation, private organizations for specific public services are often formed by citizens actively engaged in such endeavor, because a number, acting together, more effectively impress a greater number than could be by their acting separately and apart.

During the centuries of the past, in which tyrannical rule, oppression, and atrocious cruelties were practiced and permitted everywhere, history records big-hearted, generous souls as advocating, single-handed, the cause of the oppressed, and that mercy be shown to helpless creatures, man and beast. Socrates, whom Lord Mansfield, the eminent English jurist, called the great lawyer of antiquity, believed that the lower animals had souls, and advocated that they be treated kindly.

And Mr. Salt, well known writer and humanitarian, in his admirable book entitled "Animals' Rights," reminds us, in these words: That "from the earliest times there have been thinkers who, directly or indirectly, answered the question—if men have rights, have animals their rights also?—with the affirmative. That the Buddhist and Pythagorean canons, dominated perhaps by the creed of reincarnation, in-

cluded the maxim 'not to kill or injure any innocent animal.'" "The humanitarian philosophers of the Roman Empire, among whom Seneca and Plutarch and Porphyry were the most conspicuous, took still higher ground in practicing humanity on the broadest principle of universal benevolence." "Since justice is due to rational beings," wrote Porphyry, "how is it possible to evade the admission that we are bound also to act justly towards the race below us?"

And so I might say that down through the ages to the present time, this question has been debated, until now humane advocates are many, and are to be found within all civilized nations, individually and collectively championing the cause of all helpless creatures. Today there are men and women congregated here in large numbers from nearly all nations of the civilized world, devoted and ardent in espousing such righteous effort; for they have come solely for the purpose of furthering the Humane Cause.

The word "humane," as defined, signifies: Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind, benevolent—tending to humanize and refine. It differs from the ordinary use of the word "merciful," in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while "merciful" expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. A Humane Society, in its exact sense, as I understand it, is an institution composed of citizens of humane inclination, banded together, not for pecuniary profit, but

for the purpose of actively, freely and impartially endeavoring to find suffering and to relieve it, and especially to prevent it; humanizing and refining through the instruments afforded by government and other lawful means; co-operating with government and inviting co-operation generally with itself, and in reality, rendering a charitable public service.

Since much suffering is inflicted through ignorance and want of imagination, both in children and adults, education, though not the only deterring weapon, must always be the favorite one with which a Humane Society seeks to prevent suffering.

Some few years ago the Illinois Humane Society established a free School of Instruction, consisting of lectures by experts on subjects of material and economic value for those having horses or other animals in their care and custody. These lectures, delivered by the expert mechanical engineer, the expert veterinary surgeon, and the lawyer, all engaged by the Society for that purpose, demonstrated how the owner of an animal can profit—i. e., make money—by being actively kind, and how the person having the care and custody of the animal may likewise substantially profit himself.

During the first year the attendance was limited to humane officers and a few team owners and their drivers. The second year saw a largely increased attendance with growing interest, many policemen, drivers and team owners attending, the number ranging from 20 to 100 at the lectures delivered in the Society's building; and at those held in a public hall, accessible because of

its location in the vicinity of the large barns in the heart of Chicago, three hundred or more persons were present each evening. At some of these, stereopticon views were used to illustrate the subject.

Our aim has been to teach what is the wisest and best relief to give in cases of emergency on the road, and far from the stable, until the veterinary shall arrive and the animal be removed to proper shelter; to instruct in the proper care, shelter, and feeding of animals, and the economy of maintaining sanitary stables. For it is shown conclusively that the animal, properly cared for, will do a greater day's work, be more easily handled in the barn, and will go through his working day more willingly. In other words, the animal will be good tempered—a valuable and perfect-running machine.

Thomas H. Brigg, civil and mechanical engineer, of Bradford, England, has delivered before our audience in Chicago, his interesting and instructive illustrated lecture on "Haulage by Horses," and through the instruction received from him, we have been able to continue advancing his ideas each year in our courses.

Mr. Brigg treats on the subject of utilizing the strength of the horse while hauling, with the least waste of energy—showing how he may be given the mechanical advantage over his load, and the entire question of hauling be reduced to scientific understanding. He demonstrates this by stereopticon and by physical tests on the platform.

*These lecture courses have been of economic and vital importance as a means of preventing cruelty.

We have lectured also upon child problems—because our Society is organized to protect children as well as animals from cruelty.

These courses were made up each year by a Committee on Lectures appointed for that purpose, and the lectures held under the Society's supervision.

At all lectures those in attendance were at liberty to ask questions pertinent to the subject after its delivery and to receive free expert advice at that time. The meetings were enjoyable. They induced and inspired co-operation, which resulted in better understanding and promoted a more humane spirit. The attendance consisted, in a large degree, of teamsters, barn bosses, shipping clerks, owners of horses, blacksmiths, representatives of large commercial and manufacturing industries, and also members of the police force and fire department. Often there were present those who wished to display some invention claimed to be a humane device in harness, shoeing, hitching, feed bags, chicken coops, etc., etc., and which often were of interest to the audience.

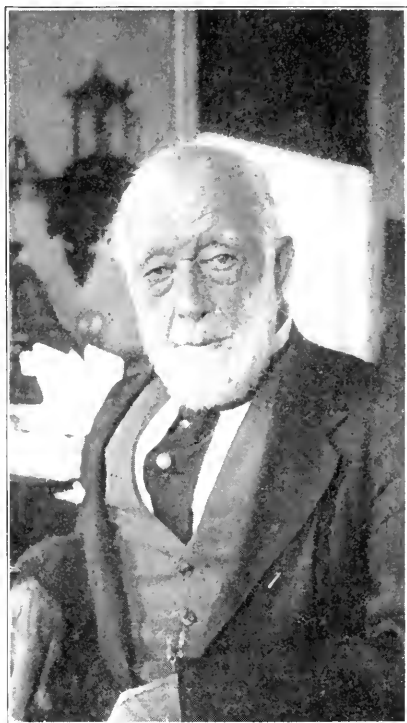
These lecture courses, conducted with regularity for several years, have now been discontinued because their humane mission seems to have been filled in this immediate locality, and the establishment of similar "schools of instruction" in various stables of the big teaming interests have made their further continuance unnecessary. Speaking from experience, we recommend the plan to other Societies desirous of instituting an educational campaign of practical humane value.

It has been our hope that this work

*NOTE: Lecture Course Programs obtainable upon application to the Society.

may demonstrate to universities and scientific schools the field of usefulness of the problems of horse haulage and wagon construction open to the student of mechanical engineering, thus securing, through man's intelligent study, immunity for the horse of the future from many things which the most kindly driven animal of to-day must endure—and profiting by the knowledge that will necessarily result, that the national government may see the advantage of more beneficent legislation regarding humane treatment of all animal life—and that the respective states may be induced to pass uniform laws of like character.

At the beginning of this paper I brought to your minds a few exact definitions of words which we sometimes use as if they meant quite different things. We are somewhat given to speaking of a citizen as if he were a greater, purer creature than that aggregation of citizens which we call society;—of a small society or institution as if it were less corruptible than that aggregation of institutions which we call "the government." Let us remind ourselves more frequently that this is an error; that the greater, being composed of the lesser, bears its exact quality, with the additional one of power which separation lessens. Let us be willing to sink individual vanities and hobbies in the greater achievements of our local societies; and to increase the effectiveness of our special societies by having them work openly, straight-forwardly, and cordially so far as may be in co-operation with the encouragement of those greater societies—our municipal, state and national government.



O. J. STOUGH

HUMANE FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Mr. O. J. Stough is a veteran humanitarian who, at the age of 99 years, is still full of interest and energy. He was a member of the Illinois Humane Society forty-five years ago, and after moving to California became the first President of the San Diego Humane Society. The following letter from him was recently received.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 26, 1917.
John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.

Dear friend: I have just been reading the last Humane Advocate, as I always do, with great interest. Can you tell me who is the oldest officer and the oldest member of the Illinois Humane Society?

I expect you to be here at my centennial on the 18th day of April, 1918, and help a thousand men jollify. I had over 600 callers on my 99th birthday. I am in perfect health—not an ache nor pain.

My love to you and yours,

O. J. STOUGH.

WAR INCREASES CRIME

According to a report made by Albert E. Webster, assistant superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association, juvenile delinquency in Chicago has increased 50 per cent since the United States entered into war. The report says the increase of crime among the juveniles here compares with that among the children of England since the declaration of war.

Together with a list of facts and figures he made the following statements:

"In the month of July, this year, the association received 506 complaints, in which was an increase of 50 per cent over the number received during July, 1916," reads the report. "A number of these complaints involved young girls who had been reported because of their conduct in military camps. A much larger number of complaints was received, however, regarding crimes of violence by boys."

"In an area one mile square, starting east from Thirty-ninth street and Ashland avenue, among juvenile offenses reported were the following:

"A proprietor of a merry-go-round was shot by boys because he refused to allow them to use his machine as a sleeping place.

"When leaving the 'yards' at West Forty-fifth street and Gross avenue, three colored men were stoned by a mob of boys.

"Later another gang of twelve boys stoned and knocked down a negro. The same day a dozen boys held up a fruit peddler.

"In the last two weeks the manager of a store reported that at least ten boys were stealing things from his store. The stolen articles almost invariably were such things as flags and toys representing weapons of war.

"An officer discovered the headquarters of the boys to be in an old shack at West Forty-eighth and South Ada streets. The shack was known as the 'war club.' It was decorated with flags and emblems. In a hole was found forty-three emblems which had been stolen from the store. These had been taken by boys 10 years of age, who had been compelled to steal by the older boys.

MONKEY SEIZES FLAG

From battle-shaken Carso in the Alps comes the tale of Bebe, an Italian captain's pet monkey, who captured a flag of the enemy single-handed and alone.

Holding the line against the Austrians, the captain's command faced an enemy position from the top of which the Austrian standard constantly flew. Italian riflemen repeatedly brought it down, but up it came again. Bebe's master went out in the dead of night to bring back the flag. The monkey went with him. As the captain cleared the last of barbed wire below the Austrian parapet, Bebe flashed by him over the top, tore the flag from its staff and shot back. Both returned to the Italian lines in safety.

Bebe's military feat proves that she and her kind are not confined to scaling hand-organs, but are eligible for the draft.

A HUMAN INTEREST STORY

He sat all humped up on a bench in a waiting room at the Union depot. He was rather shabbily dressed, tired and dejected. Soon there came a couple with an infant and the baby was hot and cross. Cry after cry rent the air and people began to frown and make remarks about noisy children, pests and the like. The couple sat near the tired-looking man. Finally, he touched the father on the arm.

"Let me take him," he said.

A smile told the father no harm would come to his offspring and the baby was placed in the stranger's arms.

"Now, Tommy," he said in a gentle tone, "weze goin' to be a reg'lar feller an' 'top our noise, ain't we, Tommy?"

He petted the youngster and cooed, to it and in five minutes the wail had ceased. The crowd grinned.

"Much obliged," said the father, as the stranger returned the child. "But," he added, "his name ain't Tommy."

A faraway look came into the stranger's eyes and mingled with just a touch of that form of moisture known as "suspicious."

"Mine's was," he said. And then he settled down again, all humped up.

THE FLAG

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

The Flag is the commander-in-chief of America's Army and Navy. When it passes, the President of the United States must bare his head, for it is The Flag only which ranks him in authority.

The service reveres The Flag. The men are taught that it represents all that there is in duty, loyalty and patriotism. It is their first thought in battle as it is in peace.

Every day in the year is Flag day in the army and navy.

A soldier quickly learns to love The Flag. It becomes to him the sign of all things worthy. The spirit of the army is against everything that is not American. Patriotism is taught in the service as it is not taught elsewhere, and there is no preaching done.

No man, no matter where he comes from, can go on day after with the Stars and Stripes as the center of all things without getting devotion into his being.

The Flag represents the ideals of a people. When standards are debased The Flag suffers. An inglorious nation cannot have a glorious flag.

FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Providence, R. I., October 15-18, 1917

Humanitarians from many sections of the country are planning to attend the 41st annual meeting of the American Humane Association, which will be held in Providence, R. I., October 15 to 18, inclusive. Those who are engaged in anti-cruelty work realize that now, as never before, they must unite and fix upon well defined lines of action. Every one of the warring countries in Europe has found that juvenile delinquency and juvenile problems have increased tremendously since the war began. There can be no doubt but what America will have its own particular difficulties in handling the children who, in many instances, will be released from parental restraint, and subjected to temptations unknown to them before.

As the war makes repeated demands upon our very limited horse supply a poorer grade of animals will be found in city and country. Unless anti-cruelty societies are prepared to safeguard them, they will be subjected to great cruelty through neglect and overwork.

The program of the convention is being especially designed to cover these various war problems. The best speakers obtainable will be present and deliver papers on many different phases of child and animal protection.

Many leaders in the field of child protection are planning their work so that they may be present at the Providence meeting, and take an active part in discussing the problems which are of so much interest to all those handling the work for children. One of the questions which will be most carefully considered, will be the best ways of handling the special problems which are bound to follow a few months of war. The policy of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children must be uniform in this respect if the greatest amount of good is to be accomplished.

The work of the American Red Star Animal Relief will come in for much attention. Prominent civil and military authorities will be present to address the meeting on the needs of this important phase of animal protection work. The patriotic nature of the undertaking will make its special appeal. Every effort is being made to have representatives from the different branches, auxiliaries and junior leagues present at the meeting.

Humane organizations are alive to the fact that only as they are united in their great work can they

secure the necessary humane legislation in their respective states and Congress. Interests are at work attempting to tear down and nullify laws that have already been passed. It frequently requires as much effort to safeguard laws now on the statute book as it does to place new ones there. The program of this great meeting is planned to cover all the important humane questions about which legislation is pending in state legislatures and Congress. Those who are thoroughly conversant with the respective subjects will open the discussion on the various papers.

The convention is a good deal in the nature of a training school. Those who attend are privileged to hear the best and the most practical humanitarians in the entire country. The discussions which follow the papers throw light on all points that could not be thoroughly developed in papers of restricted length. Because of the highly educational value of the annual meetings of the American Humane Association, it is most important that humane organizations plan to send their field agents and officers. Men and women trained to the work from daily experience, will gain much inspiration and information which will enable them to do their work more effectively than they could otherwise. Signs point more and more to the fact that anti-cruelty organizations are seeking to put their work on a better working basis. One of the surest ways of accomplishing this most laudable aim would be to make it possible for the employed officers to attend in large numbers.

Providence is an historical spot. It was settled in 1636 in the country of the Narragansetts. Its settlers lived in peace with the Indians and granted freedom of thought in a manner that was truly **revolutionary**.

The city is full of historic buildings which will be of interest to those attending the convention. The old meeting house founded by Roger Williams in 1639, is always a source of interest. The present structure was erected in 1775, and is said to be one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in America. Brown University commencements have been held in this building since Revolutionary days. The old state house was built in 1763, and in it was enacted the first Declaration of Independence of any American Colony by the Rhode Island Legislature, May 4, 1776.

Providence has a population of 225,000. It is the largest jewelry center in the world. It is also the home of the largest silverware establishment and the largest mechanical tool factory in the world. The value of its gold and silver refineries is exceeded only by that of New York City.

The local committee is working very hard to interest the local public, as well as humanitarians throughout the country, in the convention, and a large attendance may be expected. There are four organizations in Providence engaged in anti-cruelty work: the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Rhode Island Humane Education Society and the Providence Animal Rescue League. These different organizations have united and are represented in the local committee. They are working together harmoniously for the success of the convention. The officers of the committee are as follows: Thomas B. Maymon, Chairman; Mr. James N. Smith, Recording Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Olney, Corresponding Secretary, and the Hon. Addison P. Munroe, **Treasurer**.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

**GOATS—THEIR HABITS AND
MANAGEMENT**

Though the dividing line between sheep and goats is very indistinct, some differences are of general application. The Goats are distinguished by the unpleasant "hir-cine" odor of the males, and by beards on the chins of the same sex, by the absence of glands in the hind feet, which sheep possess, and by certain variations in the formation of the skull. The difference between the temperament of the sheep and goats is very curious and persistent, showing itself in a marked way, which affects their use in domestication to such a degree that the keeping of one or the other often marks the owners as possessors of different degrees of civilization. Goats are restless, curious, adventurous, and so active that they cannot be kept in enclosed fields. For this reason they are not bred in any numbers in lands where agriculture is practiced on modern principles, as they are too enterprising and too destructive. Consequently, the goat is usually only seen in large flocks on mountain pastures and rocky, uncultivated ground, where the flocks are taken out to feed by the children.

On the high Alps, in Greece, on the Apennines, and in Palestine the goat is a valuable domestic animal. The milk, butter and cheese, and also the flesh of the kids, are in great esteem. But wherever the land is enclosed and high cultivation attempted, the goat is banished, and the more docile and controllable sheep takes its place. In Syria the goat is perhaps more docile and better understood as a dairy animal than elsewhere in the East. The flocks are driven into Damascus in the morning and particular goats are milked before the doorways of reg-

ular customers, instead of delivering the milk in carts.

The goat is a very useful animal for providing milk to poor families in large towns, but it is unsuited for the settled life of the farm. Rich pasture makes it ill, and a good clay soil, on which cattle grow fat, kills it. Though it cannot live comfortably in the smiling pastures of the low country, it is perfectly willing to exchange the rocks of the mountain for a stable-yard in town. Its love for stony places is amply satisfied by the granite pavement of a "mews," and it has been ascertained that goats fed in stalls and allowed to wander in paved courts and yards live longer and enjoy better health than those tethered even on light pasture. It is beyond doubt that these hardy creatures are exactly suited for living in large towns; an environment of bricks and mortar and paving stones suits them. Their spirits rise in proportion to what we should deem the depressing nature of their surroundings. They love to be tethered on a common, with scanty grass and a stock of furze-bushes to nibble. A deserted brick-field, with plenty of broken tiles, rubbish heaps and weeds pleases them still better. Almost any kind of food seems to suit them. Not even the pig has so varied a diet as the goat; it consumes and converts into milk not only great quantities of garden stuff, which would otherwise be wasted, but also—thanks to its love for twigs and roots and shoots—it enjoys the prunings and loppings of bushes and trees. In the Mont d'Or district of France the goats are fed on oatmeal porridge. With this diet and plenty of salt the animals are scarcely ever ill, and will often give ten times their own weight of milk in a year.

The milch goat has been aptly described as the "poor man's cow"—a designation it well deserves, for with a couple of these animals the cottager may, at an almost nominal expense, enjoy the same advantages from a domestic point of view as the rich man with his "Alderney." In a domesticated condition the goat prefers elevated situations; but it is a

six molar teeth, but no incisors. The mature goat has thirty-two teeth, the lower jaw possessing twelve molars and eight incisors, and the upper twelve molars alone. The length of life of the goat is on an average from ten to fifteen years. If you wish to make them happy, gather some acorns in the fall and spread them out to dry for a Christmas



mistake to suppose that it will not thrive on low ground, although it should not be exposed in marshy places, nor to storms of wind and rain, which are bad for their feet and general health. Therefore, when they are left to roam loose, a rough shed should be erected to shelter them from the weather; under this arrangement a goat may be left out day and night the year round.

Generally speaking, the goat breeds but once a year. As a rule, at the first birth one kid only is produced, but afterward two and sometimes three. The kid at its birth has

feast. Both Nanny and Billy greatly appreciate such attention. Goats are often kept as pets, and may be harnessed to carts and driven by children.

"Mine is no narrow creed;
And He who gave thee being did not frame
The mystery of life to be the sport
Of Merciless man! There is another world
For all that live and more—a better one!
Where the proud bipeds, who would fain
confine
Infinite Goodness, to the little bounds
Of their own charity, may envy thee!"

—By Southey.

A FEW RECENT CASES IN COURT

Judge Hayes fined a man \$100 and costs (\$108) for brutally beating his fourteen-year-old son. The Woodlawn police reported the case and Humane Officer Nolan made the investigation and assisted in the prosecution.

After the arrest of the father the boy was taken to the Juvenile Home for care and protection. When the case was called for trial, the boy's half-brother testified to having been an eye witness to the beating, describing the attack as brutal in the extreme. Additional evidence of the man's cruelty was furnished by the boy's mother. The boy's bruised back and arms were exhibited to the court as further proof of the inhumane treatment he had received, as was also the "cat-o'-nine-tails" with which he had been whipped. The father was sent to the Bridewell to work out his fine.

Record 74; Case 170.

A man was arrested for beating his wife and knocking one of her teeth out. Upon investigation by Humane Officer McDonough, he found much evidence of the man's cruel treatment of his wife and children, one 18 months old and the other four weeks of age, both of whom looked sickly and underfed.

Judge Rafferty, presiding in the West Chicago Avenue Court, after hearing the testimony of witnesses, fined the prisoner \$50 and costs.

Record 73; Case 715.

The 33rd Precinct Police asked the Society to assist in the prosecution of a man for cruelly whipping his 13-year-old boy.

Officer Bridgeman heard the boy's cries and ran to his assistance, breaking down a door to reach him. He found the boy at the mercy of his drunken father, who was pounding

the boy's face and shoulders with his fists in a brutal manner. The officer arrested the father, and had the boy carried in an ambulance to the County Hospital. He was bleeding profusely from the abrasions on his face and neck, and was faint from fear.

Upon investigation by the Society it was learned that the man was a teamster earning good wages, but addicted to the use of liquor; that the wife worked hard every day sewing on overcoats for a wholesale tailor in order to feed and clothe her four children—thirteen, twelve, five and two years of age; and that the husband had been cruelly abusive for many years.

When the case was called in Court it had to be continued, owing to the boy's condition. When the Humane Officer called at the hospital to see the boy one eye was swollen almost shut and the lid badly discolored, and his forehead, face, lips and nose were terribly bruised and swollen.

Four days later the boy was released from the hospital as well and went home to his mother.

When the case came to trial the prisoner promised the Court that he would never be guilty of such conduct again. A fine of \$10 and costs, \$16 in all, was imposed, to be paid in work at the Bridewell.

Record 73; Case 798.

A woman had her husband arrested for beating her. Humane Officer Nolan assisted with the prosecution. After hearing the evidence of the man's frequent drunkenness and cruel abuse of his wife, Judge Trude fined him \$50 and costs and put him on probation for six months.

Record 74; Case 67.

A driver was reported for beating a horse until the blood came. To get

quick action the Society asked the 11th Precinct Police to arrest the man, and in less than ten minutes this was done. Humane Officer Mariotti then made the run in the Society's Ford car, to the Police Station, to examine the horse in question; blood was running down the inner side of both hind legs, and many small pieces of flesh had actually been flicked out by the knotted lash of a whip.

The horse was ordered laid off from work for a week and proper care provided for its injuries. When the Humane Officer called again to see the animal its legs had been carefully bathed and the cuts were practically healed.

When the case was called in the Hyde Park Court before Judge Newcomer, the complainant was on hand to give his testimony as to the cruel whipping of the horse. A fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$16.50, was imposed.

Record 112; Case 200.

The 5th Precinct Police reported a horse down on the street and that they had arrested the two men on the wagon. Humane Officer Mariotti drove to the place in question with the ambulance to remove the horse. Upon investigation by Humane Officer Nolan it developed that the horse had been hired, and had been driven hard and continuously from early morning until night, when it fell exhausted at 39th and Cottage Grove Avenue.

The owner valued the animal at \$160, and stated that it was in good health and condition when it left his barn.

When the case was called for hearing the owner told the Court that as soon as he learned that his horse was down on the street he called for the Humane Society's ambulance and Dr. McEvers' services, but that in spite of all they could do the horse had died as a result of its injuries.

The Judge ordered the prisoner to pay owner for the horse. The owner accepted \$50 from prisoner in payment for horse.

Record 112; Case 402.

Society was notified that horse was down at 32nd and Indiana Avenue. Humane Officer McDonough went there at once and got the horse on his feet. It had a large sore on one shoulder and was knuckled in left leg. Driver was arrested.

Case called before Judge Trude. The owner of horse (for 18 years) promised to have the horse turned out to pasture and given no more work to do.

Record 112; Case 515.

A woman reported the case of a 12-year-old boy who was kept from going to school by his mother, who is ill and places undue dependence upon the child. Humane Officer McDonough interviewed the mother, who told him that she was a widow with an income of only \$5 per week, which was augmented by help from the County Agent in the way of donations of fuel and food. She stated that she was a confirmed invalid, and gave that as her reason for keeping her boy at home so much, but that she declined to go to any institution or to have the boy taken from her home. She said he had been the victim of a series of accidents, having been seriously injured in a swing, by an automobile and in a street car collision, for which misfortune the car company had paid \$25 as damages, and that he was very slow mentally and backward in his school work; that having a tendency toward tuberculosis she feared he would not be accepted in any but an open air school. When asked if she would con-

sent to having the boy sent to some sanitarium for a time she answered "No."

The officer then called upon the physician who had treated the boy, who gave it as his opinion that the boy had much better be sent to a sanitarium and the mother to a hospital, where they could both have better care; as it was, the home was most unsanitary and the boy and his sick mother were obliged to room together.

The Society communicated with the mother's brother living in Minnesota, but failing to get any reply, Officer McDonough gave the particulars in the case to the Juvenile Court and an officer was sent to file papers.

When the boy's case was called in the Juvenile Court, Judge Arnold, after hearing the testimony of the complainant, humane officer, doctor, visiting nurse and probation officer, as well as that of the woman in question, ordered that Robert should be taken from his mother and placed in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He was placed there at once and is having good food and care. The mother is still living alone, as she prefers that to living in any institution.

Record 73; Case 43.

A two-hour visit in a saloon while his horses stood sweltering in the hot sun, cost a teamster \$5 and costs when he was brought before Judge Courtney, charged with cruelty to animals. Humane Officer Miller represented the Society.

Record 112; Case 642.

Another child-beater was reported by Juvenile Officer Smith. In this case a seven-year-old boy was too severely chastised by his father for taking some money which did not belong to him. The instrument of torture used was a whip of heavy wire looped back in the shape of a rug beater. Humane Officer Mc-

Donough investigated.

At the trial in the Shakespeare Avenue Court, Judge Courtney, after hearing all the evidence, and making an examination of the wounds on the boy's body, fined the father \$25 and costs, amounting to \$32.

Record 74; Case 205.

A woman reported that sixteen of her chickens had been poisoned by her next door neighbor. She secured some of the poison which she took, together with four of the dead chickens, to the city chemist for chemical analysis, and asked the assistance of Humane Officer Miller.

When the case was called, Judge Fisher, after hearing the evidence, fined the prisoner \$50 and costs, amounting to \$58.

Record 112; Case 623.

A man was arrested for non-support of his wife and seven-year-old boy. Humane Officer McDonough learned that the man was a bad drunkard and had not contributed any money toward their support for over a year. The wife was employed every day and caring for herself and child. Case was called in Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Fry presiding. Prisoner was found guilty and ordered to pay \$5 per week into the Court for his wife.

Record 74; Case 7.

A woman appealed to the Society for help in prosecuting her husband for habitual drunkenness and cruelty.

Humane Officer Nolan represented the Society when the man was brought into court charged with disorderly conduct. Judge Trude fined prisoner \$50 and costs and sent him to the Bridewell.

Record 74; Case 80.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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SOLOMON STURGES	Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
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THE RED STAR AND THE RED CROSS

Persons who do not fully understand the importance and significance of the International Red Star Animal Relief have said that their only interest was to help the soldiers. Such people do not realize that in helping the army horse and mule they are doing a work of the utmost importance for the soldiers. Without animal transportation an army cannot be mobile or victorious. Without the animal transport system the soldiers cannot always be fed or supplied with munitions with which to defend themselves or defeat the enemy. Cavalry scouting, light artillery, advance camp supplies and even ambulance service, without horses, are largely crippled, especially in rough country.

It has been said that motor service would care for all this. If the English, French and Italian governments had found this to be true would they have bought a million and a half horses and mules in the United States at a cost of something like \$300,000,000 for use in this world war? If the motor service alone sufficed for army needs would the belligerents in Europe have gathered some 4,500,000 horses for field service? It is the function of the Red Star to conserve, save and kindly care for American Army horses, so that our army may have them where most needed.

The work of the Red Star is to conserve and save army animals by improved hospital service and by teaching intelligent care on the part of the soldiers. The horses are as essential for success as the soldiers. It is a wise humanity and philanthropy which favors their best possible care, sick, well or wounded. In the army relief work of the future the Red Cross and the Red Star will march side by side, succoring distress, relieving suffering and saving lives. In war the most enlightened humanity is the most victorious.

For further information write

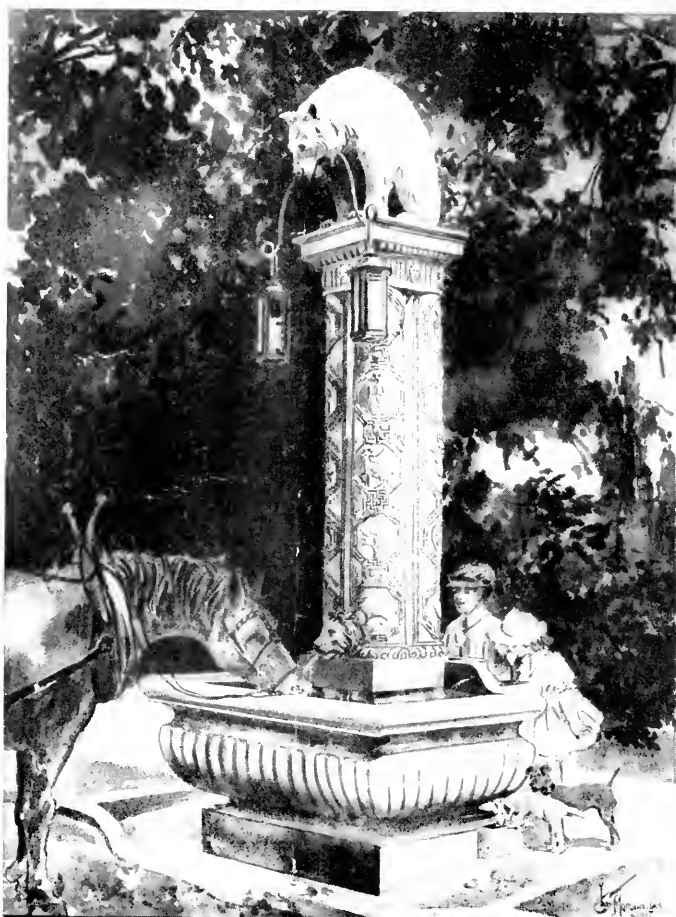
THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF
Albany, New York

HUMANE ADVOCATE

OCTOBER, 1917



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



The merry little Water-Sprite,
 That's hiding 'neath the spray,
 A cup of crystal cheer holds out
 To all who come her way.

Fear not the lion nor the bear;
 They do but watch and guard
 That each alike shall have his share
 Your kindness - their reward.

Frances F. Parker

CHILDREN'S FOUNTAIN, GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

Gift of Mr. Edwin S. Jackman

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

Vol. XII

OCTOBER, 1917.

No. 12

CHILDREN'S FOUNTAIN

In the pretty village of Glenview, Ill., a children's festival was held on September 15th, in celebration of the unveiling of a unique fountain donated and dedicated by Mr. Edwin S. Jackman, of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, Chicago, and a well known philanthropist-resident of Golf, Ill., who designated his gift as "a tribute to childhood."

The fountain is made of metal and concrete, is unique in design and combines beauty and utility. A four-cornered bowl provides a generous supply of water for horses, while the base which supports it contains small basins for the use of dogs and cats and lesser animals; the column which rises from the center of the structure affords a drinking place for people and forms a pedestal for the figure of a sitting bear, holding in its mouth a loop of iron from which two lamps hang as pendants. "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink," is the only inscription the fountain bears. To be in keeping with the open surroundings and in tune with the community-spirit of out-door life a fountain should accommodate both people and animals, and this one is truly a loving cup for all dwellers of the woods, human and animal, large or small.

At the dedicatory exercises, the following speakers took part: Mr. John E. Tobin, county superintendent of schools; Mr. Robert Sweitzer, county clerk; Mr. Peter Hoffman, coroner; Mr. Edwin Rugen, president of the village and Messrs. Horace MacCullen and Joseph Morton. Mr. Edwin S. Jackman delivered the following dedication message:

DEDICATION MESSAGE:

There was a time, long, long ago, when our earth was born; when it was rocked in the cradle of creation. We cannot count the ages since the birthday of the earth, nor can we count the ages forward when the earth will die; but we may be sure that many million years will come and go, before this generous earth of ours denies to living creatures her bountiful protection.

Our earth seems large to those who live upon it, with its continents and oceans, its mountains, rivers, plains; but if the children of Glenview could see our earth from Mars or Venus, they would see only a speck of light, a tiny disc of gold or silver; one of innumerable worlds, some living, some dead, that travel the roadways of the sky. We are on a living planet of abundant gardens, fruits and flowers; we breathe the air through which the robin flies; we share fresh waters with the trout in woodland streams!

May we not imagine other worlds, far off; other living planets in the deep spaces of the universe, with fields of waving grain, where crickets chirp the music of the twilight hour! May we not believe that on these companion worlds are other villages, other Glenviews, where kindness and humanity abide, where children play

beneath green trees, and where the horse and dog are man's steadfast comrades!

The hopes of Glenview children will be fairer, their future duties more encouraging, if this thought continues with them, that life's best gifts are free, supreme and universal! Nature offers many volumes, printed in a common language, direct and clear. She may withhold her secrets if she chooses; human vanity concerns her not! She may close her book in the face of pretense, and open it wide and free to innocence and youth!

The mission of this Dedication Day, the mission of every day, is to appreciate the gentleness and strength of that Unseen Hand, which grades the highways and pitfalls to our frail endurance, and guides our stumbling steps to paths of truth!

Happy children of Glenview! Happy children of everywhere! You have pure fountains in your hearts; you have the song of hillside brooklets in your young voices! You are the little men and the little women who hold the bubbling cup of inspiration for the world.

To the Humane Society which for over 40 years has been advocating and demonstrating the practical humanity of providing drinking water for man and beast, and which has erected 122 public fountains in various cities, fifty-six of which it is maintaining in the city of Chicago at the present time—this gift of Mr. Jackman's appeals not only as an object of civic pride and beauty but as a ministering angel of creature comfort and a monument to the memory of a public-spirited man. Would that more men and women would choose to perpetuate their memory in this perpetually helpful way. A memorial of "living water" has a deep significance in its symbolism of Eternal Life, typifying, as it does, an abundance of love, mercy, comfort and cheer, to all manifestation of life in God's creation.

GEORGE E. ADAMS

George E. Adams, former congressman, died at his summer home in Peterborough, N. H., October 5th, 1917, after a brief illness. Mr. Adams' residence in Chicago was in Belden avenue, just east of Clark street—a familiar and handsome landmark with grounds and trees that harmonize with Lincoln park, near by.

Mr. Adams survived his wife by only five months. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Mason Bross of this city and Mrs. George E. Clement of Winchester, Mass. Mr. Adams was 78 years old.

Mr. Adams had been a resident of Chicago since 1853. He served a long term of years in congress and made many speeches against free silver in the great debates of 1896. He also took an active interest in the navy, in the Nicaragua canal project, and in rivers and harbors, especially in matters pertaining to the harbors of the great lakes.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Adams was one of the first of the G. O. P. to enter actively into William McKinley's presidential campaign. He was one of the speakers at the first big McKinley meetings in Illinois and one of the organizers of the McKinley club.

Mr. Adams was a trustee of the Newberry library and of the Field museum, and director in several commercial enterprises. He held membership in the Chicago, Union League, University, Onwentsia, and Harvard clubs.

He was elected a director of the Illinois Humane Society in 1876 and continued to be a director of that society until his decease. The late Mrs. George E. Adams, his wife, was also a director of the society, having been elected in 1904.

**FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN HUMANE AS-
SOCIATION TO BE HELD IN PROVID-
ENCE, R. I., ON OCTOBER 15, 16,
17, 18, 1917.**

You are cordially invited to attend the approaching national convention of anti-cruelty societies, which are to meet to discuss practical questions concerning the protection of our helpless clients. Many features of extraordinary interest will be presented at this meeting. Speakers of national reputation will be present and take part in the proceedings. There will be an exhibition of photographs, literature, etc., which will illustrate the work which is being done by anti-cruelty societies.

OUTLINE PROGRAM

The first two days of the meeting will be devoted to the work of animal protection and the last two days to child protection. On Monday evening there will be an Open Forum meeting at which subjects of general interest to those engaged in animal protection will be discussed. Tuesday will be set aside for the Red Star work. On Tuesday evening there will be a special mass meeting to which delegates are invited, where there will be displayed a number of high class motion picture films which can be used in connection with special humane celebrations.

The sessions dealing with child protection will start Wednesday morning. There will be a subscription dinner on Wednesday evening. A number of experts in child welfare work will give addresses on Thursday. At least one afternoon of the convention will be set aside for sight seeing trips.

Among those who will deliver papers during the first division of the convention are: Major Gerald E.

Griffin, representing the United States Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society and Massachusetts S. P. C. A., Boston, Mass.; Mr. H. Clay Preston, general manager, Erie County S. P. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. J. Ralph Park, secretary-treasurer Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Guy Richardson, editor of "Our Dumb Animals," Boston, Mass.; Mrs. S. Augustus Stevens, president Maine State Humane Education Society, Portland, Me.; Mr. Huntington, Smith, managing director the Animal Rescue League of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Richard Carroll, lecturer, the American Humane Education Society, Columbia, S. C.; Hon. Addison P. Munroe, president Rhode Island S. P. C. A.,

In the children's section the following are a few of the many speakers who will give papers: Dr. Max G. Schlapp, director of the New York Clearing House for Mental Defectives; Mr. Eugene Morgan, secretary-treasurer of the Humane Society of the City of Columbus, O.; Hon. George D. Bell, commissioner of New York City License Department, New York City; Miss Grace Abbott, head of the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. E. W. Burke, chief agent of Wyoming Humane Society and State Board of Child and Animal Protection, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Charles H. Warner, secretary, New York State Convention of Anti-Cruelty Societies and Westchester County S. P. C. C., Yonkers, N. Y.

All interested persons are urged to attend this convention and learn what humanitarians are doing and take part in the good work.

WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1917.

From Secretary's Report.

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	682
Children involved.....	723
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	250
Children placed temporarily in institutions.....	1
Cases decided in courts.....	22
In Domestic Court.....	8
6 non-support:	
1 defendant ordered to pay \$5.00 per week into court for support of family.	
1 defendant ordered to pay \$3.00 per week into court for support of family.	
1 defendant sent to House of Correction for one year.	
1 dismissed. Wife failed to testify.	
1 defendant discharged. Jury found defendant not guilty of charge, wife being cared for by relatives and refusing to go home.	
1 dismissed. Wife failed to testify.	
1 contributing to delinquency of girl. Defendant discharged when it appeared that parties had been married.	
1 contributing to dependency of children. Mother went out nights neglecting her children. Was sent to House of Correction for three months; later released and placed on probation pending good behavior.	
In Police Courts.....	14
12 disorderly conduct:	
1 for beating wife and failing to provide for children. Defendant fined \$50.00 and costs and sent to House of Correction to work out fine.	
1 for beating wife and habitual drunkenness. Defendant fined \$50.00 and costs and placed on probation for six months.	
1 for wife beating and drinking. Defendant fined \$50.00 and costs and sent to the Bridewell to work out fine.	
1 for using vile language and abusing wife. Defendant placed under \$200.00 peace bonds.	
1 for beating and abusing and pointing gun at wife. Defendant fined \$200.00 and costs.	
1 for beating and abusing wife. Assaulting boy 14 years of age with cat-o'-nine-tails. Defendant was fined \$100.00 and costs and sent to the Bridewell to work out the fine.	
1 abusing family and drinking. Defendant wanted another chance and court gave it to him with the approval and consent of the wife.	
1 for slapping child of a neighbor and hitting the mother who came to the child's rescue. Woman was placed under \$200.00 peace bonds.	
1 for drinking, being abusive and using vile language to family. Defendant was placed under \$200.00 peace bonds.	
1 for drinking and refusing to work. Defendant fined \$25.00 and costs and sent to Bridewell to work out fine.	
1 wife charged with drinking and immorality by husband. Discharged by court on insufficient evidence and parties reconciled and family reunited.	
1 for drinking and abusing wife and three children. Defendant was fined \$15.00 and costs and sent to Bridewell to work out fine.	
2 cruelly beating children:	

1 for beating his seven-year-old son with a strap and marking him up. Father fined \$100.00 and costs. Father, a coal-driver, was drinking and in ugly mood at time of beating.

1 for beating his seven-year-old son with piece of bent telegraph wire and marking him up badly. Father was fined \$25.00 and costs.

Persons admonished for cruelty to children..... 164

Fines imposed, \$615.00, and costs \$126.50.....\$741.50

Complaints:

From Foreign Humane Societies.....	7
The Cleveland Humane Society.....	6
1 Located husband and made him send money home.	
2 Tried to locate deserting husband.	
3 Tried to locate deserting father.	
4 Tried to verify marriage record.	
5 Tried to locate deserting father.	
6 Non-support. Man located and compelled to send money home.	
The Ohio Humane Society.....	1
1 Deserting two children. Father not located.	
From Police.....	8
From Domestic Court.....	107
From Juvenile Court.....	2
From Legal Protective Association.....	1
From Department of Public Welfare, Chicago.....	1
Anonymous complaints.....	33
From neighbors (a species of anonymous complaint).....	3
Made by wives against husbands (principally non-support).....	82
Made by husbands against wives.....	19
Anonymous complaints found to be without any cause.....	14
Co-operating Agencies:	
Police.	
United Charities.	
Visiting Nurse Association.	
Department of Health.	
Red Cross.	
Failing to provide for children:	
Non-support	80
Failing to provide food and clothing for children.....	3
Contributing to dependency.....	11
Contributing to delinquency.....	7
Delinquency	4
Girls	1
Boys	3
Runaway boys returned to homes.....	1
Runaway girls returned to homes.....	1
Children annoying neighbors.....	1
Boys throwing stones and injuring other children.....	1
Beating children.....	45
With straps.....	3
With carpet beater.....	1
With garden hose with wire wrapped around it.....	1
With policeman's club.....	1
With piece of telegraph wire.....	1
Slapping children (by strangers).....	4
Some causes of child beating:	
To discipline children.....	24
Naturally mean and cruel parent.....	1
Drinking parents.....	3
Truancy	3
Stealing	1
Staying out late at night.....	3

Abusing children.....	15
Kicking children.....	1
Kicking and pulling child's hair.....	1
Neglecting children.....	32
Leaving young children alone in homes without protection...	11
Not keeping children clean.....	5
Mothers deserting young children.....	1
Crying babies annoying neighbors.....	4
Putting children out of homes.....	2
Without proper parental care.....	6
Failing to provide proper medical care for child.....	1
Compelling girl to sleep in damp basement.....	1
Keeping children from fresh air.....	1
Child labor cases.....	7
Overworking eight-year-old boy, compelling him to carry ice up three flights of stairs, but boy not working for gain. Practice stopped.....	1
Begging children.....	2
Feeble-minded child placed under supervision.....	1
Crimes against children.....	1
Children examined for evidence of cruelty.....	48
Advised to get warrants for cruelty.....	3
Persons refusing to prosecute.....	2
Sent to Glenwood Manual Training School.....	1

ADULTS

Abusing wives.....	29
Beating wives.....	16
Pinching wives.....	1
Neglecting to provide medical care for wives.....	2
Providing care for sick mother and new-born child.....	1
Sending sick woman to hospital.....	1
Mistreating old people.....	4
Marriages compelled.....	1
Wives advised to get warrants for husbands.....	33
Husbands advised to get warrants for wives.....	2
Clothes line rows.....	6
Destitution cases.....	3
Insanity cases.....	1
Insufficient support, including non-support.....	45
Vile language and abuse; mostly by husbands.....	28
Drinking (usually the cause of the vile language and abuse).....	60
Immorality.....	9
Idleness.....	5
Quarrelsome and cruel disposition.....	7
Wives running away with other men.....	2
Husbands running away with other women.....	1
Failing to stay home and care for children.....	4
Cigarette smoking and drinking by mother.....	1
Loan shark trouble.....	1
Scolding and nagging husbands.....	2
Mothers-in-law.....	1
Desertion by wife.....	1
Nerves.....	1
St. Vitas Dance.....	1

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	603		
Animals involved and examined.....	2803		
Horses	2173	Steers	1
Mules	7	Dogs	399
Donkeys	2	Cats	195
Cows	2	Sheep	1

Goats	3	Foxes	2
Guinea Pigs.....	10	Lions	2
Rabbits	3	Monkeys	2
Elephants	1		

POULTRY

Chickens	4859
Geese	10

4869

BIRDS

Pigeons	11
Birds	9

20

Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	193
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	80
Abandoned and incurable large animals humanely destroyed.....	75
Small animals humanely destroyed.....	171
Teamsters and others admonished.....	271
Cases prosecuted.....	13

1 Hiring and overdriving a horse to the point of exhaustion so that it fell down and had to be removed in an ambulance and afterwards died. Defendant was fined \$100.00 and \$8.50 costs.

1 Neglecting horse by letting it stand in hot sun 2½ hours. Defendant fined \$5.00 and \$8.50 costs and cautioned to put horse in shade thereafter.

1 Working horse with sore on left shoulder and lame in left hind leg. Driver arrested and horse removed to barn in ambulance. Defendant discharged on owner's promise to lay horse up and not work it any more.

1 At Algonquin, Illinois, a farmer became angry because a horse would not pull so he beat it with a whiffletree knocking it down. When interfered with he claimed the horse was his and he would kill it. He was arrested on complaint of Humane Officer, pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.00 and \$15.90 costs by Justice L. E. Mentch of Cary, Illinois. The horse was not seriously injured and is now in good condition.

1 A boy driver for an express company kicked the horse he was driving in the stomach, for which he was arrested by Police Officer Daly and fined \$10.00 and \$6.50 costs. Horse not seriously injured and now in good condition.

1 For beating a mule that had fallen down, with a shovel, a driver was arrested on complaint of a citizen. It appearing mule was not injured or hurt driver was reprimanded severely by Judge Rafferty at Harrison Street Station and discharged.

1 For interfering with a driver who was beating his horse and causing a disturbance while intoxicated, a citizen was reprimanded by Judge Fisher and placed under peace bonds for one year.

2 For working horses with sore shoulders. Defendants were each fined \$5.00 and \$6.00 costs and horses laid up for treatment.

1 For working lame horse. Owner able to show horse was not lame when it left barn. Horse taken home in ambulance. Judge Doyle discharged defendant.

1 For shooting at and wounding in left hind leg a cat that was molesting defendant's chickens. Cat had one of defendant's chickens in its mouth at time it was shot. Defendant was discharged. Cat sent to Cat Hospital to have bullet extracted. Owner of cat admonished to keep cat from trespassing.

1 For beating dog with baseball bat. Defendant pleaded self-defense. Dog came into defendant's yard and attacked him. Defendant was discharged.

1 For poisoning chickens of neighbor. Defendant fined \$50.00 and \$8.00 costs. Complainant saw defendant put poison out in yard and traced it into four dead chickens.

Fines imposed, \$220.60, and costs, \$53.40.....\$274.00

ANIMALS

HORSES:

Complaints of cruelty to horses received.....	377
Laid up as unfit for service.....	178
Lame	38
Sores	35
Sick	41
Weak	4
Old and worn out.....	48
Sore eyes.....	2
Injured in accidents	10
Humanely destroyed.....	78
At owner's request.....	39
On Veterinary's certificate.....	19
Broken legs (accidents).....	2
Sick	2
Abandoned	2
Suffering unnecessarily and no owner to be found.....	15
Veterinary treatment provided.....	29
Sent to hospital for treatment.....	5
Abandoned	9
Down on street, helped.....	41
Down on vacant lots, helped.....	5
Down in barns.....	5
Injured in accidents, relieved.....	4
Burned in fires.....	16
Heat prostration.....	15
Failing to provide: Feed	21
Shelter	16
Allowing horses to stand in hot sun for long time.....	14
Not protecting horses from flies.....	2
Neglecting to water.....	5
Leaving horses on street for unnecessary length of time.....	4
Leaving horses on street for unnecessary length of time with feed bags on	3
Tying too short.....	1
Abusing horses.....	8
Jerking and pulling.....	13
Kicking	6
Pulling tail.....	1
Beating	47
Cruel driving	21
Overloading	11
Overchecking	90
Not properly shod.....	2
Mechanical lameness (no pain).....	6
Bits examined for evidence of cruelty.....	12
Barns examined.....	28
Sent to City Pound.....	1
Glandered horses.....	1
Visits to City Dumps.....	4
1 39th and Wood streets.....	
1 34th and California avenue.....	
1 32nd and Western avenue.....	
1 Grant Park.....	
Visits to excavations.....	8
Co-operation with police.....	43
Co-operation with Health Department.....	1

Visits to City Pound.....	1
Horses examined at City Pound.....	16
Horses examined on street paving jobs.....	75
Railroad depots visited.....	6
Doping horses.....	1
Horse trading cases.....	1
Fast driving by delivery boys on grocery wagons.....	5
Delivery boys discharged for cruelty.....	3
Failing to put brakes on wagon while going down slippery incline.....	2
Coal drivers discharged for cruelty.....	2
Persons admonished for cruelty to horses.....	149
Horses injured in car tracks, at street intersections and other places, relieved	7

COWS:

Not milking.....	1
Not feeding.....	1
Tying steer in hot sun.....	1

DOGS:

Complaints re cruelty to dogs.....	124
Humanely destroyed.....	39
Injured dogs by shooting.....	6
Unwanted—asphyxiated at Society's Building.....	29
Sent to Dog Pound.....	10
Not feeding or watering.....	5
Abusing	4
Kicking	4
Beating with club, sticks, etc.....	5
Poking in eye.....	1
Cruelly clubbing supposedly mad dogs to death.....	1
Scalding dogs with hot water.....	1
Cruelly catching with wire lariat by dog catchers.....	1
Leaving in hot sun (without shelter).....	1
Allowing dogs to run on street where traffic is heavy and become injured.....	2
Cruelly tying on short chain.....	3
Poisoning	1
Treatment provided for sick dogs.....	5
Preventing shipping of sick dog.....	1
Visits to City Dog Pound.....	2
Dogs examined at Pound.....	225
Dog Hospitals visited and examined for cleanliness, etc.....	2
Dogs examined at Dog Hospitals.....	35
Laboratories visited	1
Dogs examined at Laboratories.....	25
Dog fighting cases.....	2
Rescued from buildings where they were locked up.....	6
Barking and annoying neighbors.....	7
Cruelly shipping, not feeding or watering in transit.....	2
Not muzzling	2
Not exercising	1
Neglecting to provide medical treatment for mangy dogs.....	1
Homes found for stray dogs.....	1
Cruelly shooting	3
Cruelly picking up by hind legs and throwing.....	1
Persons admonished for cruelty to dogs.....	41

CATS:

Complaints of cruelty to cats.....	92
Humanely destroyed	124
Injured cats by shooting.....	5
Unwanted; asphyxiated at Society's Building.....	119
Rescued from buildings.....	12
Abusing by boys.....	5

Catching in traps.....	2
Throwing cats out of buildings.....	1
Trespassing cats injured.....	2
Shooting	3
Drowning	1
Throwing in burning furnace.....	1
Poisoning	2
Putting kitten in mail box; released.....	1
Putting turpentine on cats.....	1
Setting dogs on cats.....	1
Cats up in trees—Rescued.....	3
Not feeding and neglecting.....	2
Abandoned and sick cats—Rescued.....	3
Persons admonished for cruelty to cats.....	20
Advised to prosecute	3
Refusals to prosecute	3
ELEPHANTS:	
Cruelly killing by strangulation.....	1
FOXES:	
Keeping pent up in small cages—Relieved.....	2
GOATS:	
Neglecting to feed	2
LIONS:	
Shipping sick lions	2
Humanely destroying by shooting.....	2
SHEEP:	
Leaving in hot sun.....	1
Rescued and placed in shade.....	1
MONKEYS:	
Cruelty in handling at Speedways.....	2
GUINEA PIGS:	
Failing to properly care for.....	11
Neglecting to feed	6
RABBITS:	
Failing to properly care for.....	3
CHICKENS:	
Complaints received of cruelty to.....	25
Cruelly tying geese and chickens on tops of coops.....	22
Picking up injured chickens in Railroad Yards and selling them for food..	6
Overcrowding in coops	622
Cruelty in shipping young chicks.....	25
Keeping in coops in sun (3 coops).....	35
No feeding	4
Not watering	2
In transit; examined.....	4,050
Poisoning	1
Breaking chicken's legs.....	1
Vicious rooster attacking 16 months old child humanely destroyed.....	1
Cruelly using chickens for advertising purposes.....	1
Chickens examined and involved.....	4,865
Persons reprimanded for cruelty to chickens.....	16
BIRDS:	
Complaints re cruelty to birds.....	8
Boys shooting birds	5
Adults shooting birds	3
Persons reprimanded	8
PIGEONS:	
Cruelly pulling feathers out of live pigeons.....	1

CHILDREN'S CORNER

UP THE RIVER

I know a little river in the northern woods, a crystal stream that winds its placid way beneath tall pines. Now it gently waters moss-covered banks interwoven with creeping snow-berry and winter-green; now it steals through jungles of tangled cedars and alders where dead fallen trees with their bleached branches look like skeletons of huge centipedes and other horrible monsters; and again it lazily twists through green marshes, beloved by birds, where the undulating swamp-grass shines in the sun, where clumps of cat-tails grow, and where the perfumes of wild roses, moist earth and sweet-gale are mingled into one delicious odor.

This river for me is a passage into an enchanted realm, a mirrored path in which I behold a luminous inverted world. Therefore, when I set forth in my canoe one bright morning, I said to myself, "Now, what shall I see today?" for I always had adventures, real adventures in a real wonderland. Once I saw a beautiful deer come down to drink; another time I saw a queer, ugly insect creep out of the water onto a log, where he actually jumped out of his skin. He split his skin down the back, and stepped out a perfectly good dragonfly, a somewhat damp and limp dragonfly, to be sure; but after a few hours in the warm sun his wings were dry and crisp and he was able to fly. On still another day a beaver, swimming in front of me, suddenly dived, giving the water such a whack with his flat tail that it sounded like a gun and frightened me almost out of my canoe. And so on this day, do

you wonder that I was ready for something interesting to happen?

At first I paddled hard with long strokes until a bend in the river took me out of sight of all signs of man. I was alone in the forest; alone with my little canoe which slipped so easily over the water, and which obeyed the slightest pressure of my paddle. In the trees the white-throated sparrows were whistling their five-noted song. Groups of silvery water bugs that slumbered on the surface, were thrown into a panic at my approach. I looked at their mad whirligigs and wondered that they did not die of fright. But no, as soon as I had passed, they forgot about me and went to sleep again. Below me in the shallows tiny minnows struggled with the current, their noses pointed up-stream. Sometimes a large fish jumped in the deep water. Suddenly I heard a splash just ahead of me, and a widening circle of ripples appeared on the water.

"Perhaps it's another beaver," I thought, paddling fast and silently I caught sight of a little furry nose scarcely raised above water, making swiftly for the bank. Some little beast was swimming away at a great rate. I stopped and watched. Out of the water crawled a very wet little muskrat, who disappeared instantly into the long grass. Do you know what a muskrat looks like? He is a long-haired, brown little creature, a trifle larger than a gray squirrel, with a face like a squirrel's and a tail like a rat's. He lives along the edges of rivers, and is a great swimmer.

I waited motionless, hoping to get another glimpse of him, and had almost given it up when I heard a little

squeal. Sure enough, out from the rushes on to a miniature sand beach ran Mr. Muskrat. He was entirely unaware of my presence. And as for me, six feet away in my canoe, I hardly breathed for fear of frightening him. Believing himself to be quite alone, Mr. Muskrat decided to take a bath. He went to the water's edge and sat down on his haunches. Dipping his tiny black paws into the water he splashed his face just as any well brought-up child would do. Then came a tremendous rubbing and more splashing. Never have I seen ears or neck more thoroughly scrubbed: in front and behind; and when I thought they must be clean, he went at it again. Next he proceeded to wash his whole body. Leaning over the water he splashed it over him lavishly, rubbing his little round stomach vigorously with his hands. I watched and watched. Then in spite of my efforts to keep silent, my boat made a slight noise. Like a flash Mr. Muskrat dived headfirst into the river, and was gone. I knew he would not come back. On the tiny shelf of sand nothing remained but his delicate footprints tracing a pattern to the water. I paddled on, softly.

But now, whenever I pass that spot, I look, half expecting, half hoping to find again my friend, Mr. Muskrat, sitting like a little old man and washing himself on his tiny bathing-beach.

Katherine Shortall.

DOGS OF WAR

Secretary of War Baker, Surgeon General Gorgas and the war college have agreed that American dogdom should do its bit. They indorsed the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Brady of

Idaho providing that the army get 1,000 patriotic American dogs for war service in France.

Most of them are to be recruited by voluntary enlistment. Your dog will be welcomed.

After training at selective service cantonments in this country the dogs would be used as camp guards, trench sentries, scouts and aids to Red Cross workers.

"European armies have 12,000 dogs in service," said Senator Brady. "Their ability to perform certain services is marvelous. They can pick out a wounded man in the blackest night on a battlefield. They quickly distinguish between friend and foe and also are valuable couriers. Their obedience is unquestioning and their keep little."

POLICE DOGS GIVE HELP

Trained police-dogs are now detailed on sleuth work in running down violators of the food laws in Germany. The dogs recently located men who had been stealing vegetables from truck-gardeners in Berlin, and led the way to the house where the stolen goods had been stored.

In Munich a constable attempted to seize a man caught with fifty pounds of meat from an illegal slaughter house. The man escaped, leaving the burden behind, but was tracked to a hay loft by police dogs. When the officer returned to the spot where the meat was left he found the meat gone. The police dogs were again summoned and located it in a nearby house, where it had been hidden by a woman.

When haled to court the meat speculator pleaded he was without funds. The court was inclined to doubt the story, and suspecting the meat smuggler had hidden his purse in the hay loft, again requisitioned the police dogs, which found the man's pocketbook well padded with currency hidden in the hay.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL

FOR 1917-1918

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